The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,876—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. "SOCOTRA" 1,947 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand. ,,	31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin. ,,	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verrit .. ,,	21st Aug
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw .. ,,	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd....	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	2372	456	,, 28th Aug.
S. S SIDONIAN	.....	1235	203	To follow.
S.S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	,, ,,
S.S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	,, ,,
S.S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs	600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,,	500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,,	450
,, ,,	Naples	,,	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th July.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3449	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	15th July.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

10 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of scrap iron, brass filings, old casks and packing cases, unserviceable tools, firewood, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mahadew Chimnajee Aptay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Brahmanund Swami Koomar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of December 1878—

All that piece of ground, with the wells, plants, trees and buildings now standing thereon or in the course of erection, situate on the south side of the public road called Kandawady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoole hwar, containing by admeasurement 1,317 square yards and three ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and which piece of land is numbered 61 by the Collector of Land Revenue and buildings assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 120, and bounded on the east by the oarts of Kanjee Khetsey and Atmaram Bapooba Khatri, on the west by the oart of Narayen Kessowjee and the properties of Nilloo Narayen and Dhurmsjee Herjee, on the north by the said Kandawady Street, on the north east by the property of Sadanund Balcrisha and a portion of Atmaram Bapooba's oart, and on the south by the oart of Shantaram Narayen, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Brahamanund Swami Koomar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Railway works, Parel, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, cottage pianoforte, plants, &c., the property of George J. Foynter, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, salver, table spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, tete-a-tete sideboard, teapoys, iron bedsteads, baby's cot, chest of drawers, almyra, campcot, drawing-room, easy, folding and mallet arm and without arm chairs, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath and dispense room furniture, books, plants, she goats, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Ameer Sab Hajee Meya Cavel, and on account and at the risk of Memon Abdool Rhamau Sailay Mahomed.

ex Aurora

About 9,500 cases Devoe's kerosine oil in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Messrs. Hurrypursad Suntokram and Shamjee Bhimjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhunbaijee widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.

2 shares in the Albert Mills Coy., Nos. 58 and 66.

19 shares in the Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy., Nos. 27, 239, 4055, 4198, 4294, 83, 354, 352, 4618, 3837, 1184, 32, 4199, 256, 2216, 2417, 2316, 272, and 3122.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 ,, ,, dhotees.
2 cases white jacconets.

A few articles of furniture, the property of Lieut. Kalsall, comprising carved blackwood, drawing room, pier dressing and wash hand tables, drawing room, easy and without arm chairs, writing tables, clothes press, glass door cupboard, teapoys, screens, bedsteads, chest of drawers, &c.

1 case leather beltings of various widths.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Phillip Walad Nicklao Depnay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Bandora, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 64 feet in length, and bounded as follow :—On the east by the plinth belonging to Allesbomat and a gully between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the west by the house of Khoja Alli Heerjee, and a wall between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the north by the house of Anton Kosao and a gully, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, and on the south by a public passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Silotar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, with a dhig of 8¾ farras and 1½ paily, containing 13 beds, ground rent 4-7-4, together with a vacant ground surrounding the same with all the trees standing thereon, which produces two thousand gross and bounded as follows.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Soosarday, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 20, with the dhig of 18 farras, and containing 18 beds, ground rent 2-6-8, which is bounded as follows:—On the east by a grazing ground, on the west by the salt batty ground belonging to the said mortgagor, and on the south by a water course and the ground of Carlo Damel.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Pratkhar, situated at Walni, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing 5 beds, together with all the trees standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, with a dhig of 18 farras and 6 pailies area 2 beghas, rent 13 6 pies, and bounded :—On or towards the east by the abovementioned batty field, named Soosarday, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north by the Government ground and a grazing ground belonging to Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and the south by a passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS AND TILES.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Narbheram Narotum—

25 cases 250 cwts. copper sheets.
13 tons copper tiles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the late Captain John Dixon, consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteaus, barometer, office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 palanquin shape office shigram.
1 child's pony with saddle and bridle.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes Dock, shed, on account of the underwriters.

Ex S. S. Stanmore.

1327 bags damaged Rangoon rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1880.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs.	16
Ditto 2 gallons	,,	24
Ditto 3 ,,	,,	32
Ditto 4 ,,	,,	42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Rev. R. JEFFREY will deliver a LECTURE at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, at 8-30 THIS FRIDAY EVENING.

SUBJECT :—"ALL SORTS OF LIES."

The Lecture is open to the public generally, including Ladies.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at half-past 3 p.m. THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th July 1880.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Sanction to be asked to the following payments, from Surplus Cash Balance :—

	Rs	a.	p.
For laying 6" water main on Race Course, Byculla, the grant for 1879 having lapsed	1,055	3	3
Cost of constructing a drain at Mount Road, Mazagon	603	0	0
Employment for 4 months of additional Staff for preventing the wastes of Tulsi water	220	0	0
Rupees...	3,878	3	3

2. Sanction to be asked to the payment of a reward of Rs. 5 to Dhondoo Bulwunt, Peon No. 1, employed in the Arthur Crawford Markets, for reporting the finding by him of a Currency Note of Rs. 10 in the Markets, for which no owner was found.

3. The Corporation will be asked to sanction payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 78,072 to meet excess of that amount on the Tulsi Water Works Loan, caused by the debit to the Loan of Rs. 89,552-10-1, expenditure of which latter amount to the debit of savings on the Surface Drainage Loan account was sanctioned by the Corporation Resolutions No. 1008 of 5th July and No. 1614 of 31st October 1879. As it is found to be *ultra vires* of the Corporation to divert any portion of the Surface Drainage Loan to any other purpose than that for which the Loan was sanctioned, the Corporation will be asked to cancel its Resolutions of the 5th July and 31st October, 1879, as above.

4. Consideration of application from Government asking the Municipality to pay half the cost of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay.

Petition from certain residents in Bombay against the reintroduction of the Act.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Offices, 14th July 1880.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2	8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	,, 3	0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	,, 1	4
Quarter-pound Jars	,, 2	8
Half ,, ,,	,, 4	12
One ,, ,,	,, 9	4

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.
Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, GOLD PENDANT attached to Watch Guard in form of compass and wheel. The FINDER will be REWARDED by applying to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE SONS, No. 16, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a GALLOWAY, 14 hands high, accustomed to Harness, color light grey or white. Apply to Mr. COWASJEE, BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALID PORT, commands best prices, always in demand, is excellent wine. Rs. 27-8 qts. and Rs. 29-8 per two dozen pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S SHERRIES, Amontillado Rs. 40-8; Solera Rs 30; Montilla Rs. 28-8; Amoroso Rs. 29 8; Manzanilla Rs. 23; Dinner Sherry Rs. 1·-8.

FOR SALE, MOSCHELES' EDITION of BEETHOVEN'S PIANO SONATAS, 36 Numbers, Rs. 36, Apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE and SONS, Ahmednagar.

"CREME DE JOIE" CHAMPAGNE and JOURS WHISKEY [Sir Charles Cunningham & Co.] FOR SALE at PURVIS' AGENCY.

FOR SALE, an OFFICE SHIGRAM, strongly built, nearly new, comfortably small and made to order. Apply to J. CANNON, Port Trust Offices.

FOR SALE, a quite new Screw EMBOSSING PRESS by Harrild and Sons, London, for RELIEF EMBOSSING. J. M. LOBO, 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have received a small consignment of FOOT-BALLS and SPARE INSIDE RUBBERS of the very best makes. 18, Marine Street.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unstealable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

BULL'S NOTES on PANKAHS, with Plates, published by NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta. Price with postage 12 Annas.

FOR SALE, the Racing Pony RIFLEMAN, lately the property of Hardinge Hogge, Esq., 3rd Sind Horse, 13-2, aged. Apply WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, "PANIC," a powerful Bay well-bred Australian Gelding, 5 years, 15-2½ high, sound, would make a grand Charger for a 14 or 15 stone man, was recently brought over by P. & O Steamer for use of owner, quiet and has been regularly ridden. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSCAT ULWA.—A fresh Consignment, PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No.				Rs.		half set Rs.
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set	for 12 persons	....	117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,,	,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,,	,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,,	,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,,	,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,,	,,	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches .... Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain .... per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved .... ,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS
FOR WEAR
DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD'S Stock of materials for the above consists of the very best Woven Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Oxford Cloths, which can be confidently recommended to Gentlemen requiring comfort and durability. The Silk and Wool (their own special make) is a splendid material, it does not irritate the most sensitive skin, it is very strong, absorbent and quite shrinkless.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, the Original and Best	six for....	36	0
Do. Sleeping Suits	each ...	10	0
The very best Wove Flannel Shirts	six for......	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	each	18	0
The Special Silk and Wool Shirts	six for......	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	each	18	0

The Prices for our celebrated correct fitting and comfortable Shirts remain the same.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND OUR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT TOGETHER WITH PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THE TRAVELLERS' AND OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY,
(*Next Door to the National Bank*).

Ladies' Fans.
Smelling Bottles
and
Vinaigrettes.
Gold Chains
and
Charms.
Gem Rings.
Card Cases
and
Pencil Cases.

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES.

With powerful Rock Crystal Lenses and adjusting Screw for Field, Theatre, or Marine, in White Leather Sling Case, priced Rs. 58, 61, and 70.

THE "TANTALUS."
SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be removed aside and the DECANTERS rendered available. HAMILTON & CO., have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS. Priced Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210, according to size.

Gents'
Signet
and
Gem Rings.
Sleeve Links
and
Solitaires.
Studs
and
Buttons.
Scarf Pins
and
Rings.

July 16th, 1880.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	16 to 17	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 55	0
Dressing Gowns from	10 to 20	0
Pyjamas	4	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	0
White Shirts	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
Pest Flannel Shirts	8	8
Silk and Wool do.	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests	2-8 to 6	0
Bathing Drawers from	2	0
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8	0
Silk Suspenders	2	8
Gents' Cotton Socks from ......doz	8	8
Warm do.	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests	4 8 to 6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose ......doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	9	0
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from ......per pair	2	0
Children's White Cotton Socks from ......per doz.	6-8 to 12	8
Children's Heather Merino & Plain Colours ......doz.	6-8 to 12	8
Ladies' Sun & Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15	0
Gents' Travelling Caps	4	8
Gents' Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8
Travelling Hats	4 to 5	0
Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	0
Blankets, each	10	8

	Rs.	a.
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 35	0
Rezais or Quilts	4-8 to 6	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0
Solid Leather do. ......from	49	0
Black Hide Bags ,,	11	8
Gladstone Bags ,,	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags ,,	7	8
Writing Cases, fitted ,,	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted ,,	72	0
Ladies' Bags, fitted ,,	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases ,,	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6	0
Courier Bags	6-8 to 12	8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8
Sovereign Boxes	3 8 to 4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8
Air Pillows, Cotton	6	0
Travelling do.	2	0
English Feather do.	7	8
English Horse Hair Pillows	7	8
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	8
42-inch White do.	4	8
Linen-faced Collars doz. ...As. 12 to	0	14
Linen-faced Cuffs ,, ,, ,,	1	8
Linen Collars	6	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ......doz.	5	0
Warm Gloves	1-8 to 2	8
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pin Scarfs	2	8

	R.	as.
Sailors' Knot	2	12
Windsor Scarfs for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	4-8 to 6	0
Gents' Slippers	2-8 to 4	0
China Bath Slippers	1	0
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air-tight Uniform Cases	23	0
Sponge Bags ......from	1	8
Sponges ,,	3	8
Soap Boxes	1-0 to 1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle ,,	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar ,,	2	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Do. Brushes	0	12
Nail do.	1	0
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pig-skin case	10 8 to 12	8
Razors Ivory Handles	1 to 3	8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 4	8
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 2	8
Briar Root Pipes	1-8 to 3	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Pocket Knives	1-8 to 3	0
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1	8
Shaving do. Stick "Pears"	1	8
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragant Florilline	1	8
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 13	8
Luggage Lables, per doz	0	12
Hat Guards	0	8
Ladies' Overland Chairs from	6	8
Gents ,, ,, ,,	9	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
DRESSES, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHOES, UNDERLINEN.
GREATLY REDUCED.
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER,
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash....... 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality," in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Per bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General,
Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.

By direct Importation,
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(Cavite Brands),
AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CUT AND STICK TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTE FACTORY.

Fourteen BRANDS to select from.
Mild, Medium and Full flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh consignment of English and French LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of every description, or made to measure by an experienced French Boot-maker. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Rampart Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1880.

FIRE INSURANCE.

REDUCED RATES are now quoted for Insurances on BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, and on MERCHANDISE of every description.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
28th June, 1880.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.

Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6.

Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to

WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is prepared from the Lime Fruit.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of Alcohol.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A Wholesome Family Beverage.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A delicious cooling drink in water.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. An excellent Stimulant blended with Spirits.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is highly medicinal, cooling and purifying the blood, assisting digestion.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is recommended by the *Lancet.*

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Wholesale Stores, 11, Curtain Road, London, and 41, Mitchel Street, Leith.

FOR ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL apply to

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

And for Retail to
EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKRAWALLA,
139, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders. Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines, Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanized and Zinc Sheet, and all descriptions of Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

SILVER CREAM.

FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mounting, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.

This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article [copper or brass with a piece of rag or the fingers and polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a coating of pure silver.

As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received.

Price Re 1-12 and Rs 2-4 per bottle, packing 4 As.

Remittances made in postage stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.

Remittance with Order.
SOLD FOR THE MANUFACTURERS BY
HOWARD & Co.
Who are the Sole Agents.
[3] The "Exchange," Barrackpore, E B. Railway.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
HOPE HALL ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PATENT ARM AND PLATFORM
LOCK-STITCH
DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE.

THE above machine has been pronounced to be the best Hand Lock-Stitch Machine yet produced.

The following articles are given with each Machine:—

Four Shuttle Bobbins	Thread Hook
Six Needles	Braider in the Foot
Hammer Double	Tucking or Seaming Gauge
One Quilter	One Oiler
One Self Sewer	One Braiding Wire
Oil Can	Spool of Cotton
Screw Driver	Bobbin Winder
Instruction Book	Travelling Case

PRICE RUPEES FIFTY.

SOLE AGENTS,
THACKER AND Co., LD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

REUTER's telegrams of yesterday still quote Consols at 98⅛ and French Rentes at Fcs. 119⅛.

Indian Government Securities remain as last quoted—viz., Rs. 80 for Fours and Rs. 87½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee is still quoted at 91s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 61s. 6d. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native, and Cocoanut Oil at £32 for Ceylon and £36 per ton for Cochin.

Metals are unchanged at £73 per ton for Australian Copper, £70 for Braziers, 5¾d. per lb. for Yellow Metal and £12-10 per ton for Hard Spelter.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was firm and that for Cotton in Liverpool steady at previous prices; the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛. Futures for October delivery are again a trifle easier, being quoted at 10·68 against 10·72 cents per lb. on the previous day.

At the usual weekly sales of Council Bills in London yesterday the full amount of Rs. 3,000,000 was allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee, which was somewhat below the rate generally looked for. Bar Silver is unchanged at 52½d. per oz., shipments of the Metal are advised to the extent of £110,000 for this port, and £10,000 of Gold to Calcutta. Next week Rs. 3,000,000 Council drafts are again to be offered.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day and very little business has been done, especially in Mercantile Bills, which are negotiable on easier terms. The rate at which Council Drafts were allotted, caused the market to open dull, and as the day wore on a decline of 1-32d. per Rupee was established all round. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand......... 1s. 8¼d. per Re.
„ Telegraphic..... 1s. 8 3-32d. „
„ 3 months' sight... 1s. 8¼d. „
Credits 3 „ ... 1s. 8½d. „
Documents 3 „ ... 1s. 8 13-32d. „
Francs 3 „ ... 2·15 „

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 3-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has been very quiet to-day with scarcely anything doing. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 96; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104 3-16. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 93⅝, Municipal Five per cent. Loan Rs. 103.

SHARES.—Press shares are again attracting considerable attention, and have to-day been in active demand at a general advance. Akbars are Rs. 10 per share dearer, Alberts of Kurrachee Rs. 25, New Indian Rs. 5, and East India Rs. 25. A decline of Rs. 25 per share has taken place in Forts. There is a weaker feeling among Mill shares and values are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower. Among Miscellaneous Companies Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON is firm although there is nothing doing for Export, but the Mills continue to buy freely.

Heavy rains in Broach are reported to have done considerable damage. So early in the season, however, the resowing that will be necessary will not lead to the same loss as would be the case if the rains fell to an equal extent a month or so hence. We quote:—

Good Oomrawuttee............... Rs. 206 per candy.
F. G. F. „ .... „ 199 „
Good Dhollerah .... „ 202 „
G. F. „ .... „ 190 „
G. F. Compta .... „ 189 „

LINSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6 11 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 31 to Rs 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, but considerable engagements for Aden have assisted the Steamer on the Liverpool berth, and are likely to prevent any further decline in the Liverpool rates of 30s. per ton for Measurement and 27s. 6d per ton for Weight. Continental rates are nominally unchanged at 30s. per ton for Marseilles and 47s. 6d. per ton for Trieste and Venice (paid here at par).

COALS are steady but quiet at previous rates.

PIECE GOODS quiet. Yarns steady. Metals dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	737½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	[illegible]	25	12½	5 do	116
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,92[illegible]	2 p. ct	665
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ..	85ex
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	215

* P. T. Bond.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares..	...	£18	196-5-15	do	565

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	15	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	all	18 p. ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12[illegible]	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	340
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	350	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	1[illegible]	4[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	[illegible]0	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	3[illegible]	all	1[illegible]	200
East India Press Co....	70	1,000	1,000	10	1,010
Fort Press Co	15[illegible]	8,500	8,500	5	1,725
French Press Co.	800	500	all	5	455
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co.	3,12[illegible]	400	400	3	270
Prince of W. Press	12[illegible]	...	1,000	7	325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	10[illegible]	1,300	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.	3[illegible]	500	500	2[illegible]	350
Volkart's Press Co.	4[illegible]	1,000	all	50	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	90	990
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	80
Alfred Manufacturing Co	2,000	500	500	15	510
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,825
Bhownuggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25	945
Central India S. W. & Co	2,500	500	5	30	685
Cooria Mills	8	1,000	1,000	20	685
D Spinning	3,000	2,000	a[illegible]	35	362½
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,5[illegible]	500	a	..	500
Golam BabaSpinningCo	1,000	500	400	2[illegible]	510
Hindustan	87[illegible]	1,000	1,000	4	1,06[illegible]
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	..	175
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	890
Khandeish	700	1,000	1,000	30	985
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	760
Madras	80	1,250	1,250	75	515
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,375
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,245
Mazagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	130
Morarjee Goculdas	1,020	1,000	1,000	40	1,150
National Spinning	5[illegible]	1,000	1,000	40	950
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,030
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	630
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	195
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	905
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	59½	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	127
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. ...	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2[illegible]	1000	[illegible]	85	950
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	125

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 14th July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·566
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76.7
Relative humidity of Air	·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum * do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	740
Fall of Rain*	0·01
Total fall during month	16·07
„ „ year	37·58

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Pendeta, 234 tons, Captain E. Giesquel, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE barque Taitsing, 815 tons, Captain S. Champman, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1 318 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. H. B. P. Probyn and ten deck passengers.

THE barque DeCourcy, 925 tons, Captain L. Owen, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool (27th March) with a cargo of 1 393 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1868 tons Captain S. F. Cole, with sail to-day for Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. P. A. Perrin, Mr. W. Hobson, and Mr. A. Hawkins.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
14	DeCourcy	Owen	Liverpool, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	H. M. S. Vulture ... Khandalla (s)	Pringle .... Smith..........	England. Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Taitsing, Chapman, to Moulmein.
Barque Pendeta, Giesquel, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Malwa, Cole, to Australia.

The ship Glenburn, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—180 bundles hoop iron Shamjee Gordhundass 25 barrels stout and 75 barrels pale ale Finlay Muir and Co, 32 packages shovels Mahomedally Habutbhoy.

Olympia s—1,017 bundles hoop iron Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—5 cases aniline dye Heptoola Tyebjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Rohilla s—195 boxes bar silver [Rs 4,80,000] the Bank of Bombay, 140 boxes bar silver [Rs 3,50,000] the Chartered Bank of India A and China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—5 cwts coir yarn Canjee Motichund, 2,000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co, 64 bales wool Hurjeewun Vussonjee, 50 bales wool Jeewundass Premjee, 5 bales cotton and 26 bales hemp Jeewundass Vulubdass, 50 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 10 bales cotton Nursey Jetha, 106 bales wool Cullianjee Govindjee.

Speke Hall s—86 cwts dry ginger Jaynarayen Sitaram, 8,000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—2,102 cwts wheat and 60 cwts myrabolams Ruttonsey Mooljee, 15 bales skins Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delop—2,021 packages coffee M Mackenjee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—1 0 boxes ghee and 2 bags turmeric David Sassoon and Co, 9 cwts coffee and 5 cwts ramputree, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALAIS.

Semarth—4,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cronstadt—250 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Petriana s—1,600 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 482 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

Peer of the Realm s—32,000 cwts wheat, 675 cwts poppyseed, 900 cwts gingellyseed and 8.6 4 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohella s—2—cases black cochineal and 23 packages nurlaving Yue Kun hing, 2¼ cwts horns Tyebally Jafferbhoy, 90 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 35 bales twist E L Mo lchund, 17 chests opium Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, 123 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 10 bales twist Juronath Premsook, 8 chests opium P F Talatee 44 chests opium Tata and Co, 10 chests opium Hajee Adum Esmall and Co, 5 cases peacock feathers Bundaly Sewjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kohella s—65 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 3 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 17 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 75 chests opium M S Gubay and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

412—In person (a pauper)—Bhimjee Huridass vs Thucker Pudumsey Nursey—in person.

410—Hearn, C and B—the New Colaba Coy Ld vs J A Baumbach and others—Crawford and B.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

302-78—Khunderao M—Dorabjee Byramjee Patell vs Bhicajee and others—Ardesir and H—part heard.

636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.

651-79—Nanu and H—Madhowdass Goculdass Pasta and others vs Purmanundass Jewandass—Macfarlane and G.

271-78—Jefferson, B and D—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.

623-78—M H Khan—Ramchunder Jaimatram vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Bhojewalla—Chalk, and W.

121-80—Tobin and R—Nursoo Syboo vs Ismail Hajee Abdool R—in person.

32-80—H Bicknell—Neemchund Keshrichund vs Dayabboy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T.

90-80—Crawford and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy vs Currimbhoy Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

LONG CAUSE.

634-79—J C Cama—Avabai vs Dinbai and another—Pestonjee K.—part heard.

75-79—J nardhan G—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshar vs Vishu Vasudeo Gadbole.

67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—in person.

693-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

610-78—In person—Sharifabeebee vs Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee Pochkhanawalla and others—Tobin and R—part heard.

In person—Anunta Baboorao vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

581-79—Chalk and W—David Hayeem Dewaker vs Sarabsee alias Bynabsee and others—Hore, C and B and Khunderao M—part heard.

675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kokibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M—part heard.

459-79—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Manockchund Toolsidass—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL, JULY 13.

Smirke, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E A Bruce, Mad S C, Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the provisions of G G O No 597 of 1867, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Bgdr-Genl A G F Hogg, Qr Mr Genl of the Bombay Army.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Col J J Elder, S C, and Sub-Lieut C M Gray, Probationer Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Major E M Woodcock, S C, one month private affairs.

Lieut Col P W Bannerman, S C, four months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under Rules 9 and 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgn Major F R O'Kearney, M D, I M D.

Captain F Burridge, E-2nd R A, was in charge of the Comsy Dept at Nasirabad from the 11th to the 31st May 1880, both days inclusive vice Major C F James, appointed Bde Major.

Major C F James assumed charge from Captain Burridge from the 1st June 1880.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 21st June 1880:—

29th Regt N I—Jamadar Dost Mahomed to be Subhedar and Color Havaldar Alladad to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Gokul Sing, pensioned.

Surgn W C Kiernander has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that in future the 1st Regt L C shall be designated the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Col J Fairbrother, S C, Comdt, 22nd Regt N I, commanded the Belgaum Dist from the 23rd to the 30th June 1880.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ninety-three days from the 1st Aug next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain E V Stace, S C, Actg Supdt of Surveys, Kathiawar.

The undermentioned Asst Apothy. 1st class, is promoted to the rank of Apothy. 2nd class, with effect from 2nd April 1880:—

B Gordon, vice W O'Leary, deceased.

With reference to G G O No 473 dated 15th June 1880, Major P Murray, Ex Comst Officer, Belgaum, is granted an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No 2274, dated the 2nd April last, H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr Balwantrao Kedarrao Deshmukh as Conciliator and Village Munsif for the town of Malegaon Khurd in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Gopal, Actg Mamlatdar of Taluka Vada in the Dist of Thana, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class in the Dist of Thana under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Venkutrao Pandurang received charge of the second class subordinate Judge's Court at Sangola and Malsiras in the Poona Dist on the 19th ult, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle received charge of the second class subordinate Judge's High Court at Yaval in the Khandesh Dist on the 28th ult, in the afternoon.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A D Younghusband, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Surat.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr A D Younghusband with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 222 of Act X of 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Webb, Govt Professor of Law, is granted leave without pay for six months, with effect from the 14th inst.

Mr Govind Vithul Kurkare received charge of the duties of Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College on the 19th ult, during office hours.

Mr G W Forrest received charge of the duties of Professor of English Literature in the same College on the same date during office hours.

Messrs Gopal Babaji Hirpatak and Mahadeva Vishnu Kane respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master, Dhulia High School, on the 5th inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Nagnath Daji, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of Dhawalpuri, Taluka Parner of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in consequence of his having been convicted of the offences of house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house, is declared ineligible ever to serve Govt again in any capacity.

Surgn P J Damania has been appointed to perform the Civil Medical duties at Surat as a temporary measure, and assumed charge on 4th June 1880, after office hours.

Lieut C Pain delivered over and Mr W S Howard received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Ahmednagar, on the forenoon of 16th June 1880.

Messrs Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B A, L C E, and H G Palliser, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh, on the 25th June 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

In consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Manisam Maganram, Mamlatdar of Borsad, the following appointments are made:—

Rao Saheb Uchavram Madhavram third grade Mamlatdar of Chikhli to be second grade Mamlatdar of Borsad in Kaira.

Rao Saheb Nabhulal Nanalal, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Godhra, to be Probationary third grade Mamlatdar of Chikhli, in Surat.

Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Bhaishankar, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Wada, to Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals, continuing to do duty at Dholka in Ahmedabad.

A'zam Narayen Wasudeo Kunte, Chitnis to the Collr of Thana to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Vada in Thana.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Balaji received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Kaladgi, on the 18th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr J W Young, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Survey, was allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty days, viz., from the 13th May last to the 1st ultimo, both days inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd July 1880.

No 105-I-J—Whereas H H the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nawab of Junagad, the Administrators of the States of Gondal and Wadhwan, the Thakur Sahibs of Bhavnagar, Limbdi and Chuda, the Thakurs of Vala and Lathi, the Talukdars of Peparia, and the Chiefs of Bantwa and Jetpur have granted to the British Govt full criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Kathiawar State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories, in exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

(a) The Railway Magistrate for the time being of the Kathiawar State Railway shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District, as described in Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code) within the aforesaid lands.

[b] The Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and the Govr of Bombay in Council shall respectively exercise the powers of an Asst Sessions Judge and a Court of Sessions and a High Court, as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Railway Magistrate within the aforesaid lands.

I—The Indian Penal Code [Act XLV of 1860], the Whipping Act [Act VI of 1864], and the Code of Criminal Procedure [Act X of 1872] are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands, subject in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the following modifications:—

[a] Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or, assessors.

[b] Sentences of transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years passed by the Court of Sessions shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

[c] All orders or sentences passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Session Judge.

II—Nothing herein contained shall apply to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom..................	July 17	..4-0 p.m.	...
Kurrachee	„ 17	..9-0 a.m.	... 10-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	„ 20	..2-30 p.m.	... 3-30 p.m.
China and Australia..............	„ 16	..3-30 p.m.	... 4-0 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 24	..4-0 p.m.	...
Zanzibar, Cape, &c.	„ 31	..4-0 p.m.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 5-30 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 2-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3 p.m., and registered letter at 1-15 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 4 p.m., and up to starting time (5-30 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway......	4-50 P.M.	3-0 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5-55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. ...	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. week days. 3-15 P.M. on Sundays.	...
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i.e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli, and Ratnagiri ...	10-0 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day	8- A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns in S. M. Country and for Kanara ..	6-15 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubbulpore, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6-0 P.M. of previous day.	...

NOTICE.

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All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

"WITH our present knowledge I cannot feel any confidence that, even if the war is brought to a termination as soon as we now anticipate, it will cost independently of the frontier railways, less than £15,000,000." This was written on the 20th May by Sir John Strachey, and since that time—without a hint as to this additional estimated increase of the cost of the war, keeping to themselves the belief that instead of an error of four millions sterling there had been an error of nine millions sterling,—the Government have issued a new loan and allowed it to be taken up by those who were not only kept ignorant of the facts, but were clearly misled as to them. If Government had said nothing about the error there would have been more excuse, but to have published that there was an error of four millions, and to withhold subsequent information that that error would amount to nine millions is quite inexcusable. Not only this, but the statement as to this enormous increase in the war estimates was made by Lord Hartington on the 5th of this month, but contradicted as it was by the information given as to the deficit for the year, it was not generally believed, and for more than a week Government paper has been dealt in on an entire misapprehension as to the position of the Government finances—a misapprehension which it was quite within the power of Government to correct, as the Press Commissioner uses the telegraph for information of much less importance. The outlook is certainly a gloomy one; fifteen millions even if the war comes to a speedy termination; an addition of four millions for the frontier railways—the estimate in the Budget was £3 710,000—and the additional cost of the reserve now being hurried on to support our Kandahar protegé against an attack threatened by Ayub Khan. India will be fortunate if she gets out of this war including the non-remunerative railways at a cost of twenty millions sterling. But the important point at the moment is this, are the people of this country to be kept in the dark as to facts within the knowledge of the Indian Government and transmitted home, or will the Government take the people into their confidence and give them the information which affects the value of Government securities? The Government may keep up the price of their securities temporarily by withholding information and by ceasing to publish the returns from their depleted treasuries, but this can only be followed by a stronger reaction and by a want of confidence in the Government which must permanently affect the value of these securities.

THE administration report of the Port Trust, which was approved at their meeting yesterday, will command this year unusual interest both from the fact that the whole foreshore is now under the control of that body, and because the mercantile body now elect their own representatives on the Trust. The opening of the Prince's Dock, too, generates a feeling of at least curiosity as to the financial results of spending nearly a million sterling in a wet dock for a harbour like Bombay. So much has, however, been said and written lately on the subject of the foreshore purchase and the new dock, that we do not propose to dwell at all on them now, but to consider the position of the trade as indicated by the report of last year's working of the Port Trust. The first noticeable point is that the Trust has again met with a deficit amounting to Rs. 26,357, and this without counting interest on the cost of the dock for the three months it was worked in the past year. There should be deducted from this, however, for comparison with former years the loss of stores by the fire in January last which amounted to nearly Rs. 9,000; the net deficit on the working of the Trust is therefore reduced to about Rs. 17,000. This unfavourable result, as compared with the surpluses of the two previous years, has clearly arisen from diminished trade. All the items under the head of receipts fall below the estimates, and though the expenditure too has been in some measure reduced, its fall has not kept pace with that of the receipts. It is impossible this year to compare each bunder with its work of the previous year, as in the interval the foreshore private properties have been acquired, and a comparison of the figures would therefore be misleading. Taken as a whole the bunder receipts show a total of Rs. 12,86,735 against an estimate of Rs. 13 36,000. Port dues show Rs 1,60,000 against an estimate of Rs. 1,75,000. Measuring fees, registering fees, water supply to shipping, &c., Rs 40,815 against an estimated amount of Rs. 50 600. Pilotage brought in Rs. 1,26,600 against the estimate of Rs. 1,32,000. From the Prince's Dock alone the receipts exceeded the estimates, being Rs. 29,854 for January, February and March of the year against the estimate of Rs. 25 000. But here the actual expenditure for the three months of the year during which the dock was worked was Rs. 33,737 against the estimate of Rs. 25,260. The net return, therefore, is considerably less than had been anticipated. These deficiencies in receipts have been largely met by diminished expenditure, but not sufficiently so to prevent a deficit, and the result is, as stated above, a deficit of about a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The external trade of the port has just about held its own, the receipts on account of port dues having fallen only from Rs. 1 62,532 in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,60,093 in 1879-80. The shipping arrivals show hardly the same result, giving 847 vessels aggregating 938,442 tons, the past year against 950 vessels of a tonnage of 1,046,192 tons for 1878-79. Of these, however, the steamers fell off from 622 to 613 only, while the sailing vessels fell from 328 to 234, showing that the trade is still finding its way more and more from sail to steam. The receipts from pilotage show a falling off of Rs. 17,360; they were only Rs. 1,26,601 in 1879-80, while they were Rs. 1,43,961 in 1878-79.

The important decrease in revenue has come from the grain trade which was artificially stimulated during the famine. This diminution is seen from the receipts of the Ryan Market which have fallen from Rs. 1,11 374 in 1877 78 and Rs. 1,12,059 in 1878 79 to Rs. 73 833 in 1879-80, showing a loss of Rs. 38,226, or nearly one-third of the average of the preceding two years. It is further shown in the imports and exports of grain at the bunders which have fallen from 410,494 tons in 1877-78 and 283 994 tons in 1878-79 to 239,662 tons in the years under review; the loss here being Rs. 22,623. Next to this in exports stand seeds which show a falling off of Rs. 4,313. In imports sugar gives the worst account, the decrease being Rs. 6,143. We notice that the late Traffic Manager in his report considers that the figures for grain are even now higher than can be maintained. We do not think so; there was no doubt a great export in this trade in 1877-78 owing to the famine, but during the past year there has been a great depression owing to the demands for the famine having exhausted all reserve stocks, and if this year we have good rains throughout the country, we believe that the Central Provinces will be able to export wheat very largely. We have further the supplies coming from the districts through which the new Rajputana Railway passes; this is even now coming to market in considerable quantities, and towards the end of the current year, as the mileage opened is increased, a steady growth may be looked for. At the end of the current year the line will probably be opened through to Agra and Delhi, and thus tapping fresh grain districts. We see, therefore, no reason to doubt that the grain trade of Bombay will be, barring years succeeding famines, a steadily progressive one. The slackness of trade is further seen in the working of the Apollo Bunder warehouse which show a loss of one third of its revenue, having has fallen from Rs. 45,736 the previous year to Rs. 30,313 in the past. The commission recovered from the Municipality for collecting town dues fell off Rs. 4,200. Indeed, whenever in this report the effects of trade appear they are uniformly gloomy. But Bombay has not been alone in this, and the wonder is that with such evident signs of reduced trade the Port Trust should have done so well and have very nearly met its expenditure including the heavy item of interest.

But while the net result of the working of the Trust in this year of change shows a slight loss, there are not wanting signs of steady improvement in spite of depressed trade. The revenue from various rents is the encouraging sign of the report, showing an improvement over the average receipts of the past five years, though some other previous years have been as good or better. On the Elphinstone Estate, the receipts from ground rent amounted to Rs. 1,36 648 against a five years' average of Rs. 1,31,361. Warehouse rent shows Rs. 42,186 against a previous average of Rs. 37,822. Shed rent Rs. 1,12,286 against the average Rs. 1,05,146. The total of all rents on the estate was Rs. 2 91,120 against an average for the preceding five years of Rs. 2,74,329. On the Mody Bay Estate the revenue from ground rent was Rs. 35,745 against an average of Rs. 27,637. Considering the general depression of trade as exhibited by the accounts of the other departments, this result must be considered satisfactory; and there can be but little doubt that the new dock will tend to make trade gravitate in its direction and bring this property more into demand. The number of square yards leased on the Elphinstone Estate is 49,742, while a year ago it stood at 40,173. At Mody Bay it stands at 8,700 square yards against 5 841 last year. The report gives the revenue derived from each of the newly purchased foreshore properties and the percentage of this on the cost. The result shown will be misleading if it is not borne in mind that a large part of the return from the purchase is gained on goods which have come back to the Port Trust bunders. For instance, the receipts of the Town Custom House bunders rose from Rs. 7,258 in November last to Rs. 18,732 in January, the Colaba Company's property having been taken over in December The Trust property must now be regarded as a whole, and any attempt to show separately the percentage gained on each property purchased, will only deceive the public as to the real result of the purchase. Indeed, such has been the depression in trade that had it not been for the purchase of the foreshore properties which enabled the Trustees to restore their old rates on opium, grain and other articles which competition had abnormally reduced, the Port Trust accounts must have shown a serious deficit. On the whole, therefore, there is no reason to believe that the trade will not be able to meet its liabilities without any increase in the present moderate rates of fees. We have passed through one of the worst years with only a very slight deficit and with a fair business the expenditure could easily be met; while good years, of which we may hope for a good number, will give surpluses which may go to reduce the capital debt of the Trust. The great danger is extravagant management which gradually creeps into Government departments. If the independent members of the Trust see to it that the management is economical as it would be if the Trust were in charge of a firm or mercantile company, there is no reason to fear its ever becoming any burden on the trade of Bombay.

SHORT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Garnet Wolseley said the other day that the army was popular because of the short service system, and no difficulty is felt in getting twenty-eight thousand recruits yearly. This system would make other services popular also. Why, in the name of common sense, should men who are sick of India have to stay thirty years when there are plenty to fill their places and no extra expenses need be incurred? X.

THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sometime ago it was talked of in the official circle that Government had it in contemplation, with a view to effect saving and secure efficiency, to have the Bunder Fees collected by the Custom House, and the recovery of rent on grounds and buildings of the Port Trust made by the Collector of Bombay. But for some reason or other such a desirable arrangement was not brought into effect, probably because these duties were ably performed by Mr. Ryan, whose valuable services Government were loth to dispense with.

Now as by the lamentable death of Mr. Ryan, the Port Trust is deprived of his valuable services, it would be difficult to replace him by a man of equal experience while the arrangement recently contemplated by Government would seem to be the only one by which the interest, not only of the Port Trust, but also of the mercantile community would be protected and a very desirable economy could be effected in the Traffic establishment, which is now so costly to the department.

I recommend this suggestion to Government, the Port Trust, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some arrangements must shortly be made for filling up the vacancy caused by the death of the late lamented Traffic Manager of the Port Trust, I trust it is not inopportune to offer a suggestion which, if adopted, would, it seems to me, combine economy with efficiency.

It would be but a repetition of what everybody knows to say that it was with difficulty that Mr. Ryan used to cope with his arduous duties, for it is admitted that in the frequent pressures of the busy season such duties are too much for one man, and that few other than the Herculean constitution of the late Traffic Manager would discharge them efficiently.

This being so, I would suggest that the post be abolished, and in its stead two minor appointments of Traffic Superintendents created on salaries of, say, Rs. 300 each. This arrangement, besides securing more hands for less salary, will effect a saving to the Trust of at least Rs. 9,000 annually—a saving which in its present indebtedness it can ill-afford to disregard. But if, besides the stipendiary Chairman, it is necessary to have one responsible man at the head of this department, it will be advisable, if the services of one of the heads of the Customs Department were availed of. I say the Customs Department because its duties are nearly analogous to that of the Port Trust, and there would then be no occasion for learning the work which an uninitiated person must of necessity take time to acquire. I understand there is none more eligible for the appointment than the Senior Collector of Customs (if he accept it) whose experience and commercial instincts must surely commend themselves to the notice of Government, to say nothing of the clashing of departments which must by such a selection disappear.

July 14. TRADE WIND.

THE HARDSHIPS OF FEMALE SHOP ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following paragraphs appear in two English newspapers:—

"Last week Mr. George Collier held an inquest at the Town of Ramsgate Tavern, Wapping, on the body of Mary Williams, aged nineteen, who committed suicide by drowning herself in the Thames. The deceased, who was a very well-conducted girl, had been in one or two situations as assistant at drapers' shops, the last of which was at Mr. Doree's, Church Street, Marylebone, her hours of work being from 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. She very frequently complained of excessive pains in the head, from which she had suffered ever since she took first her situation, and which she attributed to standing for so many hours in the shop. On the 13th inst. she quitted her employment and committed suicide by leaping into the river, having previously written a letter asking her relatives to forgive the act. Mr. Doree was called and admitted the hardships upon younr girls who were kept standing for so many hours, and stated that he had no doubt whatever that the system was cruel, and did the girls a vast deal of harm, for which reason he always permitted his assistants to sit at times, or leave the shop for half-an-hour whenever business allowed such indulgence. A verdict of 'Suicide whilst of unsound mind' was recorded."

The following paragraph occurs in last week's *Lancet*:—"We do not intend to allow the subject of seats for women serving in shops to drop until the wanton ruin of lives has been abandoned, at least by the leading houses in the metropolis. Two letters which appear in another column from the large and important firms of Farmer and Rogers, drapers, Regent Street, London, and Gowans and Goodlet, of Edinburgh, are, we hope, the first of a series of notifications that seats have been, or will be at once, provided."

Let me ask, are there any milliner's or draper's shops not a hundred miles from Bombay which may take the hint? RANGER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Portuguese Consul Defamation Case, Fort Police Court, 2-30 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Band, H. H's. Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).
Young Men's Christian Association, lecture by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, on "All Sorts of Lies," Kalbadevie, 8-30 p.m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th inst.—DeCourcy, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—H. M. S. Vulture to England; Khandalla (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Petriana left the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander Low, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

A WARNING TO CATTLE OWNERS.—Two Hindoo owners of milch buffaloes were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper for feeding their cattle on manure and stable refuse.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—A. Jackson, a deserter from the British ship Ellen Bates, was arrested yesterday by Mr. Constable Dillon, and taken on board that vessel, for which the police officer received a reward of Rs. 10.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, of the Bombay University, who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, was sworn as an advocate of the court.

A PROW CAPSIZED.—Prow No. 3169 on Wednesday last got capsized by being overtaken in a heavy squall while off Carnac Bunder. A pilot's steam launch rescued the crew, took the prow in tow and got her safe to the Clark Bunder.

THEFT.—Moongee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 57-6, the property of Hawabbee, woman. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Noor Mahomed, a tailor, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for assaulting a Hindoo woman, named Dawee, on the Oomercarry Road on the evening previous, in default of the fine to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th inst. was Rs. 54,98,687, add silver received during the week Rs. 8,49,945. The sum of Rs. 7,03,139, in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 56,45,493. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 9,54,388 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on Tuesday last between the eleven of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution Cricket Club and the eleven of the Royal Artillery. The Artillery having won the toss, went in and scored 109 The Gymnasium in their turn scored 115. No second innings was played, it being half past five in the evening, when the 1st innings was over. The fielding on both sides was very good.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Polka	Neu Märker	Faust.
Aria	Der Pretendent	Kücken.
Valse	Die Osmanen	Lanner.
Galop	Berliner Pferde Eisenbahn	Arndt.

MUSIC AT TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Benetek	Witte.
Overture	Liebestrank	Müller.
Am Meer		Schubert.
Waltz	Beiunsz Haus	Strauss.
Fantasie		Lumbye.
Quadrille	Galiostao	Strauss.
Standchen		Kücken.
Potpouri	Traviata	Verdi.
Waltz	Harmonische Wellen	Ziehrer.
Virrwar	Galop	Faust.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—On Wednesday last, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Jefferson, solicitor, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper in chambers and obtained summonses on behalf of his client, Mr. Edward DeMellow, the foreman of the Municipal Workshops, against two of the employès in the shop, named Dinsha Sorabjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, charging them with defamation and giving false information to a public servant. The accused parties are alleged to have written anonymous letters to one of the superior officers of the complainant, charging him with misappropriating certain articles belonging to the workshop. The summonses were made returnable on Friday, the 23rd instant.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th inst., was 372, being 22 more than in the previous week, 74 less than the total of the week ending 15th July, 1879, and 93 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 348 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 28·00. There were 106 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 less than in the previous week, and 16 less than in the same period last year. There was 1 death from cholera last week, while there was none in the week previous. The deaths from disease to the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 28, 18 and 25 respectively, as compared with 48, 24 and 22 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

JUNARDHUN WASSOODEW, a pensioned Judge of the Poona Small Causes Court, residing in a bungalow at Girgaum, near Nana Sunkersett's house, reported to the police on Wednesday night last a theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 32,000. Upon enquiries being made by the police a portion of the property was recovered. It was found pledged with Marwaris by one of the sons-in-law of the complainant, who, it appears, had a short time ago proceeded to Indore. The property stolen was found missing on the night the matter was reported to the police, and the son-in-law who appears to have been recently living with the complainant, had access to the box which contained the ornaments. It appears probable that he had occasionally helped himself to the missing ornaments and pledged some of them with Marwaris, making off with the remainder on his departure to Indore. Measures have been adopted by the police to arrest the accused at Indore, and also for the recovery of the stolen property.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION FUND.

IT gives us pleasure to publish the list of the gentlemen who have subscribed to the Mahomedan Education Fund. The Anjuman has, it appears, already succeeded in collecting about Rs. 30,000 from a very small number of gentlemen, and considering the vast number of wealthy Mahomedans, who still remain and who, no doubt, can and will subscribe liberally to this fund, we think that a sufficient amount may be collected in Bombay alone to start the school contemplated by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MADRASA FUND.

		Rs.
1.	Mr. N. Mahomed Ali Rogay..................	10,000
2.	Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee..................	3,000
3.	Meer Saeed Alum Khan, Nawab of Baila	2,000
4.	Mr. Aga Abdool Hossein bin H. Zynoolabideen ..	1,500
5.	Mr. Jairajbhai Peerbhai [with promise to Add a further sum]	1,200
6.	Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee..................	1,000
7.	Mr. Hajee Carim Mahomed Suliaman..................	1,000
8.	Mr. Ibrahim Nooroodin..................	1,001
9.	Mr. Hyderali Casimjee	1,001
10.	Messrs. Ahmedbhai and Rahmoobhai Habeebbhai [with [illegible] to add a further sum]	600
11.	Mr. Fateh A[illegible] Ahmed	500
12.	Mr. Ibrahim [illegible] Khyum	600
13.	Dr. Shaik H[illegible]	500
14.	Mr. Ameeroodin Tyabjee	500
15.	Mr. Abbas, S. Tyabje	500
16.	Mr. Carimbhai Ibrahim..................	500
17.	Mr. R. M. Sayani..................	501
18.	Mr. Abdoor Rahman bin Munee..................	500
19.	Mr. Hashimbhai Visram	350
20.	Mr. Hajeebhai Lauljee	325
21.	Mr. Alana Munjee	251
22.	Mr. Mooljeebhai Jeewraj..................	251
23.	Mr. Ibrahim Hashim	251
24.	Mr. Heerjeebhai Jamal..................	251
25.	Mr. Nujmoodin Tyabjee	150
26.	Mr. Nainseebhai Kheraj	125
27.	Mr. Hajee Ahmed Essa Khalifa..................	100
28.	Mr. Nazer Mahomed Fateh Ali	100
29.	Dr. Abdoolcarim Lookhmanjee..................	100
30.	Mr. Hossein Effendi [Turkish Consul]	100
31.	Mr. Moonshi Mahomedali Ghoray	100
32.	Messrs. Ali Akbar and Ali Argher	100
33.	Mr. Hashum Shumar..................	100
34.	Mr. Hakeem Mahomed Baker..................	60
35.	Mr. Cazee Abdool Latheef	50
36.	Mr. Fuzloollakhan [Persian Consul]	50
37.	Mr. Cazee Fateh Mahomed Noor Mahomed	50
38.	Mr. Faiz Mahomed Fatehali	30
39.	Mr. Hajee Oosman H. Taher	25
40.	Mr. Shaik Mahomed Curtay	35
41.	Mr. Hajee Oosman H. Abba	20
42.	Mr. Nunjeebhai Goolam Hosein..................	125
43.	Mr. Shaik Adum Esoofbhai..................	500
	Total...Rs.	29,992

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

GAIETY THEATRE SUIT.

MAJOR COWPER AND ANOTHER vs. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

THIS was a summons granted some days ago requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the applicant, Mr. Hormusjee Ardesir Suntok, should not be made a party defendant to this suit, or why the plaintiffs should not pay all costs incurred by him in this matter.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Gilbert of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, for the plaintiffs to show cause against the summons.

Mr. Gilbert stated that, as trustees for a number of European gentlemen, the plaintiffs had on 17th October advanced to defendant Rs. 20,000, he being in want of that sum for the purpose of enabling him to bring out a company of actors and actresses for the theatre from England, and by an agreement had undertaken (*inter alia*) to execute such further and formal security to secure the repayment of this sum, as he, defendant, might be called upon to execute. This agreement was of an informal nature, but it expressly stated that defendant should not mortgage the theatre except with the consent of the plaintiffs. Another sum of Rs. 7,000 was advanced as a second charge upon the same conditions. In spite of this undertaking the defendant did, nevertheless, mortgage the theatre to Mr. Suntok on 12th November last, and without the consent of the plaintiffs, thereby breaking his engagements to them. On 9th December 1879, defendant covenanted to repay this sum to plaintiffs, and by this agreement defendant charged all fees and monies to be paid in respect of entrance monies for places in the theatre to the plaintiffs. Defendant also bound himself not to sublet or mortgage the theatre without the written consent of plaintiffs. The defendant on 21st April let the theatre to Mr. Dave Carson for six weeks for the sum of Rs. 1,500 without the consent of plaintiffs. Mr. A. F. Soundy was to receive the moneys paid for entrance fees and some were to be paid to the plaintiffs. Notwithstanding this agreement Mr. Nazir, on 12th November 1879, mortgaged the theatre to Mr. Inverarity's client, Mr. Hormusjee Ardesir Suntok, for Rs. 20,000, with the understanding that if this sum were not paid before the end of May, the mortgagee should enter into possession. A rule was made returnable on 8th July, calling defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. With regard to the matter of costs his Lordship remarked the question would be decided was whether a summons was justifiably taken out by the applicant. His Lordship remarked that the affidavit made had been used by plaintiffs, and that their request had arrived too late to prevent the cost being incurred of preparing it. Mr. Gilbert urged the affidavit had been prepared to make costs. His Lordship remarked that he made it an invariable rule not to ascertain by what motives men were influenced, plenty were influenced by good and also some by bad, but all he looked to was their legal rights, and applicant had undoubtedly a right to make an affidavit and take out a summons if his costs were not paid. Mr. Gilbert stated that just before the rule came on Mr. Hormusjee Ardesir Suntok wished to intervene, but as plaintiffs had reason to believe that Mr. Suntok was acting in collusion with Mr. Nasir, they refused to allow Mr. Suntok to intervene and to have the hearing of the suit delayed. The plaintiffs had filed affidavits made by themselves and by Mr. Soundy, clearly establishing the fact that Mr. Nasir was acting in collusion with Mr. Suntok, and that the former had all along been in the habit of visiting daily Mr. Suntok's solicitors. Mr. Gilbert argued that the entire proceedings were really and obviously instituted with the view of gaining time for Mr. Nasir, so as to delay the settlement of the plaintiffs' claim which he well knew to be just. His Lordship said that the question of collusion did not bear on the points at issue in the present application. Mr. Gilbert contended that it did, and further that it had a very important bearing on the subject inasmuch as it justified his clients action. Plaintiffs afterwards acknowledged the priority of Mr. Suntok's mortgage, and that they would not proceed with the rule as far as the rents were concerned. Mr. Suntok's solicitors were not satisfied with this and insisted on intervening in the suit. A question turned on the point, viz, the time at which plaintiffs wrote to Mr. Suntok's solicitors saying that they would not ask for the rule to be made absolute with respect to the rents. Mr. Inverarity argued that the position the plaintiffs took up with regard to appointing a receiver was so vague as to mean really this, that if it were not worth their while they did not press for one, but if they thought it were worth their while they would. Plaintiffs would not admit his client right of possession or mortgage. The rule was returnable on the 8th, and his client had asked on 6th for a postponement, but plaintiffs would not grant it.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee on oath stated, on that the 6th July he received a letter from Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert and took steps to prepare an affidavit which was ready on the morning of the 7th, and the matter came on on the 8th. On 9th were informed the matter was postponed till the 12th. Mr. Inverarity stated the rule was not brought on the 12th, and that he was in attendance as directed. The learned gentleman prayed that all costs should be discharged by plaintiffs. The court directed that the summons should be made absolute, plaintiffs to pay all costs, and counsel's cost certified. Plaintiffs undertake to ask for nothing in this suit except a money decree and an injunction against the defendant restraining him from receiving fees in payment of seats in the Gaiety Theatre.

JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

ALEXANDER F. TURNER vs. CAPTAIN ALEXANDER G. S. JANNEY.

MR. STARLING appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant, who is Paymaster of H.M.'s 12th Lancers, stationed at Secunderabad. The plaintiff sued as the payee of three several promissory notes executed by the defendant on the 26th November, 1878. Service of the summons was proved to have been effected through the Judge at Secunderabad. His Lordship remarked that, according to law, the summons should have been sent to the commanding officer of the regiment to which the defendant belonged; and that service through the Judge at Secunderabad, although the defendant acknowledged having received the summons, was not perfectly regular. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs 1,880-14, with interest and costs, on the understanding that no steps would be taken by the plaintiff in execution of the decree for a fortnight, during which time the defendant, his Lordship said, would have an opportunity to have the proceedings set aside on any possible ground of irregularity, if he is so advised.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 15.

CANNANORE, 4.15 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.W. Fall of rain 9 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind N. E. 5; thermometer 79; barometer 29·826. Fall of rain 57 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W., W. N. W.; thermometer 80 5-79; barometer 29·80-29·9. Fall of rain 63 cents.

TUTICORIN 3-10 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·72.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 75 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered...	37 57	39 20	32 65	35 88
July 14 Wednesday	0 1	......	......	......
15 Thursday	......	0 5	0 4	0 5
Total.........	37 58	39 25	32 69	35 93
Total Fall, July 15, 1879..	28 97	28 25	*	28 25

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

MESSRS GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have received the following telegram, dated July 14th from Broach—Raining heavily, gauged three, total 24. Another telegram, dated the 15th, says—Strong rain all night; total 29; cultivation requires resowing; heavy loss houses. Messrs. Greaves and Cotton remark—There is ample time for resowing and it is better that rain should fall this month than later on when it might be too late to resow.

JALNA, July 12.—On the evening of the 10th instant in less than an hour 2·35 inches of rain fell. Every appearance of more rain.

AURANGABAD, July 12.—Rainfall for the past week has been slight owing to the high wind, but the fall of rain to date is about one-third the average *quantum*.

SIMLA, July 10—Except in Burmah and Assam, at Jubbulpore, Ajmere and a few stations in the peninsula a slight fall of the barometer has been general; but there has been no other change of importance, excepting that there is a slight increase in the number of stations that report rain. In the Punjab the break continues. In the North-Western Provinces, Benares has 4-tenths, Agra 2-tenths, and Cawnpore 1-tenth; but at other stations the amount is insignificant. In Bengal and Assam there has been heavy rain, at Gauhati 9½ inches, 8-tenths at Jalpaiguri, and falls of half an inch or less at Dinajpore, Bhagulpore, Saugor Island, Calcutta, and Cuttack. In Rajputana and Central India 1½ inches at Ajmere, ½ inch at Nusseerabad, 1 inch at Rutlam, 1-tenth at Goona and Morar, and slight rain at Indore. In the Central Provinces and Berar ½ inch at Jubbulpore; but no other fall of importance. In Bombay 1¾ inches at Deesa, 1 inch at Goa, and slight rain at Bombay and Surat. In Madras, Vizagapatam has 1 inch, Bangalore 1½ inches, Salem ½ inch, Cochin 3½ inches, at other stations slight rain only.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attended the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

OVERTURES OF WALI MAHOMED TO ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

Wali Mahomed is trying, like Hashim Khan, to come to amicable terms with Abdul Rahman.

THE GHAZNI FACTION AND MUSA KHAN.

In the city it is rumoured that the Ghazni faction have an intention of taking Musa Khan to his uncle Ayub.

Reports from Jallalabad show that Mogul Khan is trying to make a disturbance.

OFFICERS FIRED AT.

Officers have been fired at near Ali Bogan. The return fire killed one or two men.

FLOODS AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 15.

Very heavy rain has fallen here. The water rushed into the shops and has done damage to the amount of one lakh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 14.

The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad, stating that it cannot consent to the cession of Janina, Previse, and Larissa, because the population in each district is Turkish. Every possible concession, however, the Porte is willing to make.

THE TURKISH FINANCES.

Some German officials have been employed to assist in the re-organization of the Turkish finances.

THE JULY FETE IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 14.

The National Fête was celebrated to-day with great splendour and amid much enthusiasm.

THE GREAT POWERS AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 15.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers presented a Collective Note to the Porte to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52½

Arrivals—Hartlepool.

Departure—Skimmer of the Waves.

MR. W. WEBB, Government Professor of Law, is granted leave without pay for six months.

SURGEON O. H. CHANNER is appointed substantive *pro tem* Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Konkan Registration District with effect from 1st April.

SINCE April last Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Sons have lost altogether fifty tonga ponies on the Nandgaon road from diseases.

IT is reported, says the *Englishman*, that both Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Robert Montgomery will shortly retire from the Indian Council.

IT is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that the provisions of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, Bombay Act V. of 1873, shall apply to the Settlement of Aden, on the 1st May 1881.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Bombay Government Gazette* states that the British Government have been granted full criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Kathiawar State Railway.

To end of May last the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency in Akola (Berar) stood as follows:—In currency notes Rs. 14,69,545 and in coin reserve Rs. 19,31,220. Total Rs. 34,00,765.

WE learn from papers received by the last mail that Senhor Aguiar is to be accredited to the Court of St. James as Portuguese Ambassador. Considering that the Anglo-Portuguese treaty is under execution, a better selection could hardly have been made.

THE season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th inst. show that there has been good rain everywhere except in parts of Sholapur, Poona, and Nasik. Sowing operations are progressing and prospects are good.

WE learn that the Abkari contract for the ensuing year (Mahir 1290) at Aurangabad and Jalna was knocked down to Mr. Bulli-Buddher for H. S. Rs. 16 500 and H. S. Rs. 23,500 respectively. The Aurangabad contract is Rs. 1,500 more than the present Mahomedan year which closes next month on 11th proximo.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has ordered the following arrangements on the return to duty of Major-General J. A. Fuller, R.E.:—Major-General J. A. Fuller, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer, Northern Division; Colonel J. R. Maunsell, R.E., to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division. Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., on being relieved by Colonel Maunsell, to join his appointment as Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Aurangabad and informs us that it is in contemplation by the Nizam's Government to levy taxes on the Nandgaon, Toka and Jalna roads on the same principle as that imposed on the Nuggur road, which is in excellent condition from Toka, 26 miles hence. Plans and estimates, we learn, are being prepared for converting the large serai at Ursool (2 miles from the city) into a "central jail;" by doing this the State will be saved at least Rs. 25,000. This is H. E. Sir Salar Jung's idea. There are many buildings going to rack in the city which could be made into excellent public offices and store rooms.

THE *Englishman* thinks it may interest some of his readers to learn that Mr. W. H. Primrose, Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, was formerly a captain of the School, Trinity College, Glenalmond.

WE (*Pioneer*) understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Bateman Champain, R.E., Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, whose head-quarters are in London, will come out to inspect his Persian Gulf telegraphs about October next. Colonel Champain's appointment must be a very desirable one; he has not, we believe, left Europe for several years past, and he has a highly-paid "Director of Traffic" to regulate, from the vantage-ground of the British metropolis, the passage of telegrams between Teheran and Kurrachee.

THE *Madras Mail* states that it is confidently asserted at Ootacamund that no less than seven lakhs of rupees have been expended up to date upon the house that is being built at that station for the use of the Governor of Madras. We cannot easily credit this, but there is no doubt that the expenditure has been disproportionate, both to the personal needs of the Governor and to the ability of the Presidency to spare the money. The exact sum that has been squandered may, however, never be known, unless some pertinacious member of Parliament persuades the Secretary of State to demand and publish the information.

THE *Golos*, referring to an article recently published by a London morning paper on the Eastern Question, says it is surprised that England should again attempt to direct reforms in Turkey, and adds that the historical fate of that country to be disintegrated into independent nationalities is progressing towards fulfilment. The article concludes by saying that Russia is now in the fortunate position of being able to await the *dénouement*.

IT appears that of late years great efforts have been made to improve the dietary of the German soldiers. It is now recognized that it is not sufficient to merely supply a man with enough bread and meat to keep him alive, but that his bodily vigour and consequently his efficiency as a soldier will be increased if his diet partake of a more varied character, and if his food be cooked in a more varied manner. In one regiment a steam cooking apparatus has been in use for more than a year, and has given such great satisfaction that similar cooking arrangements will, it is stated, be provided in all new barracks, and largely introduced into already existing buildings. The *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting upon this subject remarks:—The English soldier would probably greatly rejoice if similar attention were given to the preparation of his meals. The ration supplied to him is larger in quantity and generally better in quality than that issued to the troops of any Continental army, but there is certainly room for improvement and for the introduction of a greater variety in the manner of cooking it.

AN English journal points out that Siam is in a thriving condition. Mr. Acting-Consul Newman has issued a report from which it appears the total tonnage entering and clearing the port of Bankok in 1879 is returned at 451,098 tons, of which 242,612 were British. The export of rice, too, has greatly increased, and the export of teak, owing to the flooded rivers facilitating transport, is certain to show an extraordinary increase in the next returns. A large augmentation in the exports of pepper and other spices is also noted, and as steam communication has been established between Chantaboon and Bankok, the former being the only port where the fine Siamese gamboge comes from, a swiftly growing and profitable trade is springing up. But the most remarkable fact in connection with Siam is the recent discovery of sapphire mines in the provinces of Battambonej and Chantaboon. There the influx of miners of other nationalities has caused an enormous demand for provisions and all kinds of commodities to spring up, much to the benefit of the country folk, who are getting big prices for their produce. Altogether the Siamese Kingdom appears to be not only among the most prosperous in the East, but one whose prospects are remarkably promising.

AN interesting archæological discovery has been made in Norway. Near a village called Gogstad, on the Christiania Fjord, is a large tumulus, long known as the King's Hill. An accidental excavation in the mound, made at the beginning of the year, revealed the unexpected presence of hewn timber. The peasant whose property it was reported the matter at Christiania and a society for the preservation of ancient monuments sent down a person to superintend further investigations. The result was the discovery of a vessel of hitherto unparalleled dimensions, which belonged to some Viking a thousand years ago, and had been drawn ashore, and made into his place of interment. The largest vessels of this kind hitherto unearthed are one found in Sleswick, 45 ft., and one in Norway, 43 ft. long. This measures 74 ft., from stem to stern, is 16 ft. beam, and draws 5 ft. of water. All round the freeboard of the vessel are suspended a row of circular shields, painted yellow and black, and overlapping each other like the scales of a fish. They were, however, evidently intended only for ornament, being made of very thin wood, and quite incapable of resisting a serious blow. The hold of the vessel contained many relics, though none of capital importance; oars, wooden drinking-cups, a large copper vessel hammered out of a single sheet of metal, the bones of a horse and of some hounds. But when the funeral chamber itself was explored—a chamber some fifteen feet square, formed of strong wooden beams, in the centre of the ship—it was evident that others had been beforehand with the present searches. Neither the bones of the hero himself, nor any remnants of his armour, nor his personal adornment, was to be found. The tomb had been rifled.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that the description given by Juvenal of the Roman matron going through her gladiatorial practice leaves it uncertain whether she was going to fight one of her own sex or of the other. Some help towards the solution of this question may perhaps be gleaned from the description of a "Græco-Roman wrestling-match" which came off at Louisville, Kentucky, on June 4 last. This match, which is described as "good sport for the boys who see," was fought between Albert Marc, a French wrestler, and Miss Ida Alb, who appears to be at home in Kentucky. Here was a direct tussle between the sexes, in which Ida so got the better of Albert as to be thought worthy of the title of "Marc's Masher." The details seem very wonderful to the uninitiated, but they are said to have been strictly according to "Græco-Roman rules," and they would doubtless sound well if adorned with "the gorgeous eloquence of Pindar." We hardly dare copy the description which the Kentucky chronicler gives of the valiant Ida and her dress; but we are assured that "the young woman's black hair, tied up in a classical knot behind, and an arch pert face, with a nose that wandered a little, made up as handsome a statue of the Roman athlete as could be seen in a day's travel on the Campus Martius." It is not perfectly clear how hair, face, and nose can make up a statue, and the "nose that wandered a little" is perhaps a little puzzling. But "nasum sequere, optimum ducere," is an ancient, perhaps a Græco-Roman rule; and, notwithstanding any slight wanderings, it is clear that Miss Ida Alb's nose led her to victory, winning three rounds out of five. At the end of the fight Miss Ida Alb shook hands with the defeated Albert and kissed her judge. Is all this according to "Græco-Roman rule"? It might be worth some study of Lipsius to find out.

GLEANINGS FROM THE VERNACULAR PAPERS.

THE retirement of Sir Erskine Perry from the Council of the Secretary of State for India evokes from the *Rast Goftar* a highly eulogistic article in praise of the veteran Anglo-Indian. The paper recalls very pleasant reminiscences of the late Chief Justice of Bombay's hearty efforts to encourage education among the natives, and the truly friendly nature of his relationship with the leaders of native society. His great independence of character which used to be manifested in his outspoken dislike of anything that savoured of flattery or undue praise when he was here, and which marked so prominently his long career in the India Council, not only made him beloved of the people, but respected by Government. The *Rast Goftar* believes Sir Erskine's retirement will cause general regret in all parts of India, and that Government will long miss the valuable experience which his sincere sympathy with the natives had enabled him to acquire in an exceptional measure.

THE appointment of a petty Government officer to the highest post in a State of the extent and importance of Nowanagar has created, as may naturally be expected, almost general dissatisfaction among the native papers. A Gujarat paper, evidently well informed on this subject, expresses great surprise at the sudden transition of the "Nagar youth," ere while sheristedar and up to date removed from an assistantship in the Kattywar Agency by some grades, from a post worth Rs. 200 to another worth about seven times this value. Says the paper: "How is it possible that a sensible Chief like the Jam should select an inexperienced subordinate officer for so high and responsible a post? But it is not the Jam who has chosen him. He having dismissed Mr. Kharkar against the wishes of Colonel Barton, has appointed this officer's nominee to appease him." The paper makes somewhat harsh strictures, and ends the article by exclaiming, "How unfortunate for the Jam and his subjects that such karbarees should be suffered to ruin the State."

MR. JUSTICE WHITE'S remarks in passing sentence of death on the murderer Nairns are, in the opinion of the *Bombay Samachar*, a thorough vindication of the justice of the punishment, which that paper is surprised to see has been aspersed by both the English community and the papers of Calcutta. It would be much mistaken if Government will allow themselves to be guided by what may be regarded as hubbub begot of mere race considerations, and is fully persuaded that they will not attach undue weight to any silly excuses that may be adduced in extenuation of the crime. It regrets to observe that the indiscrimination with which the European community are always ready to defend any serious offence committed by one of themselves against a native and to cry down the impartial administration of justice in such cases offers an incentive to the commission of offences by low classes of Europeans, and only increases the distrust of the natives. This double evil is growing apace, and the *Samachar* thinks it time that the fact should be represented to Government after the agitation at present aroused in Calcutta has died out. The *Akbari Soudagar* considers Nairns's crime so far from being the result of temporary excitement that it characterises it as an act of butchery. The writer believes the Judge's remarks to be reassuring to the natives in a great degree, and trusts they will prove admonitory in the same proportion to the low classes of Europeans.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOT.)

IN THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

BANK OF BOMBAY *vs.* WADELAR SAKULCHUND.

MR. STARLING, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was opposed by Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Remington, Hore, Conroy, and Brown on three grounds. 1. That he had vexatiously and frivolously thrown obstacles in the way of the plaintiffs in getting execution of their decree. 2. That in his schedule he had fraudulently suppressed the fact that he was a partner in the firm of Wadelar Sakulchund and Co. 3. That he had deceived the Bank of Bombay in leading them to believe the two Houses title deeds of which he had lodged with them, and in consideration of which the bank had granted him certain advantage were ancestral property, he knowing that had the bank been cognisant of this fact they would not have accepted them. His Lordship declined to grant the interim order, as if any one of the objections were proved, this would disentitle his right to an interim order. The second point his Lordship decided had been plainly proved by insolvent's own handwriting that he was a partner in the House of Wadelar Sakulchund and Co. If he were not a partner in the House then his having signed an application to Mr. Fraser for money advanced in the name of the firm was fraudulent, and if he were a partner then, having omitted this fact in his schedule, he had disentitled himself to an interim order.

Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Raishanks, and Dinshaw, made an application for an order for the following three parties to be declared insolvent. Saingdass Narsingdass, Marwari Ashkaram and Marwari Chaganmal, lately carrying on business under the firm of Saingdass Nursingdass. A second affidavit, stating that the second and third insolvents had left the jurisdiction of the Court with a view to fraudulently transferring their property and defeat and delay their creditors, and that the first had given transfer letters and hoondees upon his debtors up-country for the same purpose. The order was made absolute at the petition of Dhunjee Dhurrumsey and others.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JULY 13.

(Before MR. HART and MR. WARDEN.)

A QUESTION UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

ISMAL KAREEMJEE *vs.* ARDESHEER EDALJEE.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of his Honour the Third Judge. Mr. Nusserwanjee, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, stated the facts of the case to be as follows:—

The plaintiff sold all the goods in his shop for Rs. 1,400 to the defendant, of which Rs. 1 200 were duly paid to him. Now the defendant objected to the payment of the balance, Rs. 200, on the ground that the receipt required a conveyance stamp worth Rs. 15, whereas it actually carried a rupee stamp only. On this ground the plaintiff's case was nonsuited. Under these circumstances, the pleader, on behalf of the applicant, moved for a rule that the defendant should show cause why the agreement should not be regarded as sufficiently covered by a rupee stamp. He said that the document in question related to "goods, wares, and merchandise," that it was in fact a promissory note below Rs. 1,500, and as such, a rupee stamp fulfilled all the requirements of the law.

The rule was granted.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 7th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rain at Mirpur Batoro 25, Jerruck 18, Keti 2 cents. River on 5th 15 feet 5 inches against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year; freshets on 26th and 27th, watering extensive areas and reaching town of Johi. Three cases of small-pox in Dadu; fever in two talukas; cattle suffering much from want of forage in two talukas.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 7 inches against 13 feet 6 inches on same date last year; hill torrents in Kakar taluka; about 40 cents rain fell in Rohri Di:is on between 26th and 13th ultimo. Crops looking well. Small-pox in twelve talukas, cattle-disease in three. Weather cooler.

Hyderabad.—Rain in seven talukas, average fall 61 cents. Small-pox in three talukas; cattle-disease in taluka Sakrand. River on 5th 6 inches lower than on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 64 cents; weather much cooler. General prospects fair. Kharif sowings continue; canals adequately supplied; peshrus crops healthy. Fever in talukas Kashmor, Thul and Jacobabad. Cattle-disease in Thul taluka.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 7·71. Sowing operations progressing.

Panch Mahals.—Light soaking rain during last week; fall 2½ inches. Cultivation progressing.

Kaira.—Very heavy rain, 11½ inches on 3rd, total 18 inches. Kharif sowing in progress. Health good.

Broach—Rain 7·51, total 13·50; weather cloudy. Rice and cotton being sown; prospects excellent. Public health good.

Surat.—Rain 5·50, total 13·79. Sowing progressing.

Khandesh—Rain general but not in sufficient quantities everywhere; sowing operations in progress; maximum fall 6·35, minimum ·16. Health on the whole good.

Nasik—Good rain in eight talukas; more wanted in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon. Prices somewhat lower. Health good.

Colaba (*Bombay*)—Rain every day, heavy on 2nd and 5th; total of week 15·52 inches, total to date 36·05, being 10·36 above average. Average abnormal temperature 4° cool, vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind light and variable except on 1st, when it was strong from south-west.

Thana—Rain 16·76, total 37·49. Sowing completed.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 5th instant).—Rain 18·54, total 33·88. Fever continues at Mahad; cattle-disease in Pen, Roha, and Mahad. Sowing operations commenced in all the talukas.

Ratnagiri—[Report for the week ending 29th ultimo].—Rain 16·20, total 30·84. Transplantation of rice progressing favourably; sowing of teel and harik is begun. Slight fever in four talukas.

Poona—Good rainfall in Junnar, Khed, Maval, and Haveli; maximum at Maval 8 inches, minimum at Indapur 30 cents. Bajri sowing commenced in Sirur and Purandhar; rain wanted in Bhimthadi and Indapur.

Ahmednagar—Rain 1·48; fall general, maximum at Akola 2·78, minimum at Karjat ·13. Kharif sowing commenced in parts of Nagar and Parner. Public health good.

Sholapur—Rain ·86, total 5·34. Kharif sowing progressing; rain urgently wanted in some parts. Public health good.

Satara—Rain 5·43, total 10 inches, maximum at Jauli 10·20, minimum at Khatau 1 61. Sowing of early crops continues. Fever and ague in six talukas.

Kaladgi—Rain maximum at Bagalkot 81 cents, minimum at Bijapur 23 cents. Weather cool. Young crops doing well; owing in progress.

Belgaum—Rain 4·39, total 12·99; fall general but more rain required in Chikodi, Parasgad, Gokak and Athni.

Dharwar—Rain 3·40. Rice crops good; sowing of jowar partially commenced. Fever in six, cattle-disease in one taluka.

Kanara—Rain at Karwar 10·78, total 41·63; maximum at Sirsi 14·17, minimum at Haliyal 6·62. Transplanting of rice and weeding progressing. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkot—Rain 5·86, total 7·85. Sowing progressing. Health good.

Wadhwan—Public health good. Rainfall most propitious. Sowing operations continue. Prices falling slightly.

Baroda—Rain 10·65, total 11·72. Ploughing and sowing operations progressing. Prospects believed to be everywhere good. Public health good. Prices steady.

General Remarks—Good rain everywhere except in parts of Sholapur, Poona, and Nasik. Sowing operations progressing and prospects good. Fever in Southern Maratha Country.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Damodhur Govind Poy, English writer in the service of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert.

Ramchander Trimbeck Bapat, inspector in the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

Jijibhai Sorabji Muga, Jobber in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company.

Wishwanath Ramkrastna Senoy, English writer.

Khoja Mareali Bhimjee and Vali Bhimji, weavers.

Sha Pranjiwandas Wagji, formerly a broker, now unemployed.

Thaker Narandas Asu, who formerly carried on business as timber and cocoanut merchant in Bombay and Calicut in partnership with one Dharamsi Asu, in Bombay, under the name of Asu Madhowji, and in Calicut under the name of Narandas Asu, now a broker.

Thaker Momji Virji, lately a merchant and mehta employed in the firm of Jairam Pragji, at present unemployed; but now alleged to be a partner of Virji Jairam and carrying on business in partnership under the name of Jairam Pragji.

Thaker Bhanji Nandu and Thaker Jairam Nandu, lately carrying on business as merchants.

Nowrojee Rastamji Daruvala, lately a wholesale shopkeeper, and now a mehta in the service of Kuverji Sorabji.

Sha Jamnadas Dulabdas, share broker.

Dyal Raghowji Josi, goldsmith in the service of Paru Umersi.

Luis Gama DeAlmeida, guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Bhat Gokal Trikamji, beggar.

John Domingos Pereira, John Francis Pereira, and Roza Maria Pereira, widow of the late Angelo Pereira, the first and second named insolvents are fitters, and the third unemployed.

Memon Sulemon Latif, lately traded in partnership with Haji Abu Ahmed and Haji Dosa under the name, style and firm of Suleman Latif and Company, as contractors.

Sha Vaduchand Gulabchund, general broker.

Mahomed Dawood Dhanger, (or otherwise called Memu Dawood, Mamud Dawood Dhangeer, Mahamu Dawoo and Mamu valed Dawood Dhanger), butcher.

Ganu Sakaram Sakra, muccadum of coolies.

Koli Bhana Laldas, compositor.

Mana Goobar Jetwa, saddler in the service of the Bombay Tramway Co.

Ebrahim S lay Mahomed and his wife Jibai, the first named insolvent is a petty contractor, and the second unemployed.

Sunder Damodhur Chambhare, clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Albert Charles Reynold, fitter temporarily in the service of the Bombay Municipal Engineering Department.

Shaik Ebrahim bin Shaik Karim Dalvi, dealer in in glass bangles.

Pedro Bastiao, muccadum in the oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

Charles Le Mere Mapp and Elizabeth, widow of the late Mapp, the first named insolvent is a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company and the second unemployed.

Hora Abdul Tyeb Dawoodkhan, lately a dealer in ironware.

Framjee Hosanji Daruvala, English writer.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 3rd July, there were 154 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 18·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 134 deaths, and the death-rate was 16 2 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 6 from cholera, 35 from fevers, 21 from tetanus, and 13 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 2 non-Asiatics, 2 mixed races, 94 Hindus, 56 Muhammadans, and none of other races. The most unhealthy ward was Park Street, with a death-rate of 35·7 per thousand per annum, and the healthiest was Puddopookur, with a death-rate of 8 per 1,000 per annum.—*Englishman.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—In the list of passengers per P. and O. s.s. Teheran, homeward bound, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, we find, amongst others, the name of a native gentleman, Baboo Biprodass Pal Cowdry, a wealthy and intelligent young man. The object of his intended visit to England is said to be far nobler and more praiseworthy, and his motive more patriotic, than that of most young Indians who visit England. If we are rightly informed, the Baboo intends to study physical science in England, and then to make himself thoroughly acquainted with European manufactures. He contemplates visiting all the principal manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom. After his return to India, he intends to establish a manufactory for the purpose of training a number of native youths, and thereby to do some practical good to his native country. The Baboo is a member of the well-known Pal Chowdry family of Natoodah in Nuddeah, a family noted for their liberality and public spirit. He is said to be an enterprising youth, and to have lately purchased about 700 acres of tea land at Darjeeling, of which some 100 beegahs have already been brought under cultivation.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN IMPORTANT POINT.—At the Calcutta Small Court on July 10th the case of Khetternauth Moitri *vs.* Surendronauth Das came on for hearing. It was an application for a new trial, and the point raised in it was one of considerable importance to dealers in shares. The plaintiff had, through a broker, sold to the defendant five shares in the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at Rs. 1,325 per share. The terms of the contract, which was dated 9th April 1879, were "blank transfer deed standing in any good name, to be delivered and paid for on or before the 8th or 9th of July 1879 at buyer's option." The case was tried by the learned First Judge, who dismissed it on the ground that, as the plaintiff had not the shares in his possession till a day or two before the 9th of July, which was the last day within which delivery was to be given, he was not entitled to recover. His Honour was of opinion that the plaintiff should have had the shares in his possession immediately after the acceptance of the contract, so that he would be in a position at any time between the 9th of April and the 9th of July to deliver the shares to the defendant if he should apply to him for them. He took this view of the case on the authority of the judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock, delivered on appeal in the suit of *Gladstone Wyllie & Co. vs. Kastorymull.* After a good deal of argument, the court took a fortnight's time to consider whether it would grant a new trial.

DEATHS BY COBRA BITES.—During the past week we hear that two natives have died from the effects of cobra bites. In one case, it was an elderly woman, the wife of a Babu Nando Lall Poramanick, and in the other, a little girl, the daughter of Babu Mahir Lall Shati, of Tokohar, who, whilst scratching mud from a wall, was bitten by a cobra which had secreted itself in a hole close by. Death in both cases ensued in less than half an hour.—*Englishman.*

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 7th July. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle exhibited some ornamented clay discs, etc., sent for the inspection of the Society by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, and read a short note by him on the same. This note is supplementary to a paper on the same subject which was read at the last meeting. The note will be published in the Society's Journal, P. I. He also exhibited 4 gold and 4 silver Bactrian and South Indian coins and read a note on the former by General G. G. Pearse of Bangalore, to whom the coins belong; also a letter which he had received from General Cunningham who gives his reasons for believing that 3 of the gold coins are forgeries. The fourth, which is a genuine large Rama Tunka, will be figured in the proceedings of the Society for July. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle exhibited 11 gold Roman, Indo-Scythian, and Gupta coins belonging to Colonel Berkeley and sent for the inspection of the Society by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac. They are said to have been found in a subterranean treasury at Rewah soon after the death of the late Maharaja. The genuineness of several of them, including one of the Roman coins, is very doubtful. He showed 5 coins sent by Mr. V. A. Smith, one of which Mr. Smith believes to be a very rare Chandel coin. Dr. Mitra believes that it is an Old Hun (Carnatic) coin. The other four coins are—(1) Varaha, (2) Sotermegas, (3) Kotas, Rao of 191 (?) Samvat, and (4) a coin of Sher Sheh. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle exhibited for Dr. R. Mitra, a palm leaf MS. of the Setubandha. It is dated 102 of the era of Lakshmana Sena, which corresponds with A. D. 1205, and is therefore 675 years old. The President exhibited a piece of rock salt, forwarded to the Society by Dr. Aitchison, which was found in the Chakmani territory about 20 miles from Kuram Fort. The President said that, as there are two enormous deposits of rock salt in Kohat and the Salt Range, the latter overlaid by palæozoic rocks and the former by tertiary strata, there is ample room for conjecture as to the geological position of the Chakmani deposit. As there is a very large trade of salt from Kohat to beyond the frontier, it would be surprising if an extensive deposit should occur in the Chakmani territory.

DO MUNICIPAL TREES BEAR GOLDEN FRUITS?—Some strange cas s come on for hearing before our city magistrates, and the following particulars of a case tried before Mr. B. L. Gupta, on Saturday last, may be worthy of note:—A young Mahomedan lad was charged with having committed theft, from the person of an aged woman, of two earrings, worth Rs. 8. The evidence brought forward in support of the case was to the effect that, whilst the complainant was on her way from Smith's Lane to Soortee Bagan, where her daughter resided, early on Saturday morning, she was accosted by the prisoner, who shouted out, "Hullos, aunt where are you going?" The poor woman professed she never knew him, but the man was satisfied that he knew her, and attributed her forgetfulness to old age. After ascertaining her destination, it is believed that he instructed his confederate to climb up a Municipal tree, which they would necessarily have to pass, and just as they were under it, to throw down a packet containing beads made of basemetal, but finely polished, and having a gilt coating. His friend performed his part satisfactorily, and after the prisoner had picked up the beads and exhibited them to the old woman, she actually believed that the tree had favoured him with the gold. Shortly after, the prisoner's companion joined him, and induced the woman to accept the beads in lieu of several gold rings which she wore on her ear. As the rings were on screws, they took her to a blind lane, where there was the least chance of being detected, and commenced to unscrew the rings. The prisoner had unscrewed two, and was proceeding with the third when opportunely the police arrived. When placed before his Worship, the prisoner raised the same plea that the tree had given him the beads. He, however, found the magistrate incredulous, who asked him, "Do municipal trees bear golden fruits?" The prisoner replied that all things were possible with Him, and that it might have been a special mark of His favour. His Worship was pleased to sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, four weeks of which were to be in solitary confinement.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The steamer Duke of Devonshire, which arrived from London on Saturday last, brought a large quantity of railway materials, consisting of sleepers, girders, &c. The articles are being landed and conveyed to the Central Station for despatch to Bangalore. A number of indigent Eurasians are employed in carting the material.—*Madras Mail.*

DRUNK ON AN ENGINE.—A. Ross, a driver on the South Indian Railway, was placed before the Assistant Collector of Tanjore, at the instance of Mr. Wiggins, prosecuting Inspector of the same railway, charged with being found drunk and incapable of taking care of the engine while on duty, thereby risking the lives of passengers in the said train. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RICE MARKET.—During the past week 10,040 bags of rice and other grain were imported into Madras from the northern ports by the B. I. S. N. steamers, consigned to native merchants. The market is now well supplied and the following are the current prices, viz., 1st sort rice 7¼ measures per rupee, 2nd sort 8½ measures, raw rice 8 measures, broken rice 10 measures, paddy 16 measures, raggy 15 measures, cholum and comba 14 to 15 measures, and horse gram 15 measures.

ALI BABA'S BOOK.

THIS book deserves to be read after a study of Mr. Prinsep's picture in the Royal Academy. It consists of a series of sketches of Indian life and character, from the Viceroy down to the cultivator, done with a freedom of pencil that Mr. Prinsep might well envy. The author having won his reputation under a pseudonym, now discloses a name which is, we believe, well known in the Education Department in Central India. For Anglo-Indians his humour and satire possesses a rare charm; and he indulges in a wealth of literary allusions, which all readers of culture should appreciate. Whether the ordinary public will recognise his merits we are not so sure. The truth is that Mr. Aberigh Mackay's wit has contributed in some slight degree to the discredit of a system which was beginning to affect our entire Indian administration. The new fangled doctrines of imperialism, though sufficiently mischievous in England, here provided their own antidote. In India the same spirit was far more widespread and far more corrupting. The result of the general election, the dethronement of Lord Lytton, the *fiasco* in Afghanistan, the budget disclosure—all these have combined to exorcise (we hope for ever) the spirit of imperialism. But something must be allowed to the power of ridicule and the pen of Mr. Aberigh Mackay.—*The Academy*, June 19.

THE KAZIS ACT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th July 1880, and was promulgated for general information in the *Gazette of India* on the 10th July 1880:—

Whereas by the preamble to Act No. XI. of 1864 (An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindu and Muhammadan Law officers and to the offices of Kazi-ul-Kuzaat, and of Kazi, and to abolish the former offices) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kazi-ul-Kuzaat, or of City, Town or Pargana Kazis should be made by the Government and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kazis appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kazi; It is hereby enacted as follows:—This Act may be called "The Kazis Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once. It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kazis should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kazis for such local area. If any question arise whether any person has been rightly appointed Kazi under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kazi appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office. Any Kazi appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his naib or naibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any naib so appointed. When any Kazi is suspended or removed under section two, his naib or naibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be. Nothing herein contained, and no appointment made hereunder, shall be deemed—(*a*) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kazi or Naib Kazi appointed hereunder; or (*b*) to render the presence of a Kazi or Naib Kazi necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or (*c*) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kazi.

THE PRESS ON THE GARDEN REACH MURDER.

THE *Statesman* says:—From the evidence that was produced—though we do not forget that it was the evidence of the men themselves—it would appear that the sailors during their visit ashore were simply "larking" in the very foolish way too common among sailors. There was no evidence that they "showed fight," or did anything to provoke the blow from a stick by which one of their number was felled to the ground. They were followed closely by a large crowd, containing a number of policemen, and seem to have had good ground for fearing that they might all share their comrade's fate. They therefore fled to the ship, where their courage apparently revived, and the thought of their shipmate, wounded and a prisoner, suggested to them the design of going ashore to learn what had become of him. The fact that only one man took any weapon with him seems to show that there was no intention, except probably on the part of Nairns, of attempting a forcible rescue. They believed that the thanna people were deceiving them and that their comrade had probably been taken to Calcutta. They went away brooding over the fate—unmerited in their opinion—of their shipmate, and vexed at the failure of their two hours' search for him. Up to this time, though they had seen policemen, and had met many native foot passengers, they had attempted no violence, and this seems to show that even Nairns had not gone ashore simply to take vengeance "on some coolie or other" as the Judge phrased it. The event justifies the assumption that Nairns especially had worked himself into a desperate and dangerous state of mind. Although it is in evidence that he was not drunk, it should be remembered that he had been at work from 6 o'clock in the morning till near the time when he went ashore, that he had been wandering about for five hours or more, and had drunk some brandy and several glasses of beer. Had an evil fate not sent the policeman in the way at this critical moment, in a few minutes more they would have been on board without having committed any crime.

THE *Indian Daily News.*—We see it stated that a memorial, on behalf of the man Nairns, has been sent up to the Lieutenant-Governor. This, we believe, is not the case. Further, we trust it will not be the case. It is possible the man may make some statement or confession when he finds that his fate is, so to speak, inevitable; and, in fact, it is perhaps to be desired that he should do so, in order to clear up those points in the case upon which the public have begun to entertain serious doubts. In the interest of truth and justice, these points may be gone over carefully, but as far as the trial is concerned, we do not see that the discourtesy of the judge to the jury is a ground for memorialising against what every man in Calcutta believes to be a just and proper conviction and sentence. The conviction and the sentence meet the needs of the case. That is the difficulty before any memorialists. We admit the judge had no business to speak as he did of the recommendation to mercy presented by the jury. But his having done so is no cause for setting the sentence aside. He had to pass a sentence in conformity with the verdict. He could not himself give effect to the recommendation. Indeed, all he could do was to submit it to the Government.

THE *Indian Mirror.*—The case of George Nairns, who killed a police constable, is a typical instance of the contempt with which Native life is regarded. The jury should not have recommended the man to mercy after they had brought him in guilty of murder, thus unfairly shifting the responsibility from themselves to the judge. But Mr. Justice Sewell White's judgment in the case was a credit to the Bench on which he sits. If there had been provocation of any kind, we could have found some extenuation in that fact. But, on the contrary, it was a reckless waste of life, because it was a Native life, and we submit that the Government who have the power of reprieving him, will not abuse their power in remitting the sentence on a man who set no more value on the life of a fellow-man than that of a wild beast, especially when that man had given him no sort or cause of provocation.

THE *Bengalee* says:—"The recommendation to mercy is wholly inexplicable, except on the assumption that the murderer was a European, and the murdered man a native." The writer emphasises the fact that the jury was composed of "European gentlemen," and concludes that trial by jury in this country is a farce, forgetting the broad fact that even this very jury found the accused guilty.

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—The murder was a most cold-blooded one; and it is not surprising, therefore, that the presiding judge threw aside the jury's recommendation to mercy. On what grounds such a recommendation could have been made, by any intelligent body of jurors, in the face of the conclusive evidence against the prisoner, it is difficult to conceive. The public, however, are becoming so accustomed to eccentric verdicts from jurymen that little surprise is felt when such verdicts are monstrously opposed to justice and common sense. It frequently happens that jurors, in criminal cases, have an idea that justice should *always* be tempered with mercy, and that, however foul and cold-blooded the crime may be, the prisoner is entitled to the full benefit of every specious doubt that the counsel for the defence may choose to present to them.

THE BUDGET ERROR.

APPENDIX A (I).

Extracts from the Report of the English Commission of Enquiry into Indian Accounts, dated 30th August 1864.

31. THE Paymaster of each Circle is furnished, by the Regimental Paymaster or other Disbursing Officer, with an Estimate of the amount required, during the ensuing month, for the payment of the Troops: this Estimate is certified by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Battery. The Circle Paymaster compiles these Estimates into a general Return, adding thereto the amount he requires for the payment of Staff and other allowances, and he specifies the sum that he will require to draw upon each Treasury: this document is furnished to the Military Accountant on the 1st of the month for the ensuing month's payments; in whose Office the Returns from the several Circle Paymasters and other Accountants are compiled into a general Statement showing the amount to be drawn, during the month, at each Treasury in the several Presidencies: this Statement is forwarded to the Controller, who transmits it to the Civil Department, from whence the necessary authority is issued to the Treasury Officers.

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70. The aggregate amount of the Inefficient Balance was, on the 31st of March 1864, as follows, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Presidency Circle	2 84,849
Allahabad Circle	2,82,936
Lucknow Circle	3,89,401
Meerut Circle	5,63 000
Lahore Circle	2,39,241
Trans-Ravi Circle	2,69,689
Hyderabad Contingent	56,683
Total	20,85,799

71. The amount of the Inefficient Balance in the Madras Presidency is 8½ lakhs, and in the Bombay Presidency it is 9 lakhs, or, in all, no less than upwards of 38 lakhs.

72. The Inefficient Balance is an exceedingly embarrassing item in the Military Accounts, and leads to great difficulties in adjusting them at the end of the year; for, whilst the Annual Account of Receipts and Disbursements made up by the Military Department exhibits the audited expenditure only, the Account of Military Expenditure compiled by the Financial Department for the information of the Home Government shows the audited expenditure, plus the amount of Inefficient Balance at the end of the year, minus the amount of that item at the commencement of the year. The two Accounts can never agree, and *it is always a matter of opinion and not one of fact*, as to what has been the Military expenditure for any one year: moreover, the "Inefficient Balance" is differently treated in each Presidency.

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74. We are in possession of a copy of the "Preliminary Rules and Instructions for conducting the duties of the Military Finance Department," dated 18th October 1861; it is therein stated, article VII, p. 19—"The Military Accountant will also take care that outstandings are not allowed to remain unsettled, and he will carefully scrutinise the state of all Inefficient Balances."

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III.—ADVANCE FROM LOCAL TREASURIES.

211. The course pursued in regard to supplying the Disbursing Officers with funds has already been described in paragraph 31. We would here wish to draw attention to the manner in which a settlement is effected in regard to these advances between the Military and Civil Departments.

212. The adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries for Military Services is a duty that appertains to the Military Accountants. They alone have the information upon which the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers can be checked, and they alone can certify that the sums claimed by Civil Treasuries on account of Military advances have been duly acknowledged by the officers to whom the advances have been made.

213. Knowing the importance of a prompt settlement in regard to these transactions, we enquired very minutely into the course pursued in the office of the Military Accountant. We found it unsatisfactory in the extreme. The adjustment with the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General was considerably in arrear, and no adjustment had been effected in regard to the advances from the Bengal Treasuries since April 1869.

214. It will appear, from papers referred to us, that this important part of the business of Military Accountant is in an equally unsatisfactory state in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The papers to which we allude contained a Report from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, complaining that he had not received from the Military Accountant any statement of civil charges incurred in the Military Department, nor the reports of the result of the examination of the Statements furnished in regard to Military remittances.

215. On the papers in question we suggested that the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies and Provinces should be called upon to report—

I.—The period to which the Statement of advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military charges has been rendered to the Military Accountant.

II.—The period to which the Accounts between the two Departments have been adjusted.

III.—The differences, if any, that exist between the record in the Military Books and that in the Books of the Civil Department.

IV.—What steps have been taken to reconcile the differences.

216. The replies to these enquiries are worth a careful perusal, as they plainly indicate that the system adopted in the Military Department, at least in regard to this important element, has entirely broken down.

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342. Before we proceed to the explanation we have to submit in regard to the record of the expenditure, and the Books that should be kept, we would direct attention to what we consider one of the most important elements in the Military Accounts.

343. The funds necessary for carrying on the Military Service throughout the country are, for the most part, furnished from Civil Treasuries. The manner in which Disbursing Officers draw upon these Treasuries has already been described in paragraph 31. There can be no doubt that, unless the Accounts between the Civil and Military Departments in regard to these transactions are promptly and regularly adjusted, inextricable confusion will take place, the whole system of Accounts will be compromised, and frauds to a large extent might remain undetected.

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351. The following arrangements are submitted with the view of obtaining a prompt settlement of the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers on the Civil Treasuries:—

352. I.—The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of each Presidency or Province should, so soon as the Monthly Accounts of the several Treasury Officers shall have been received, transmit to the Military Accountant's Department, Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, an Abstract List (see Appendix No. 22) of all advances for Military Services in the previous month. This list should be supported by copies of the original details furnished by the Officer in charge of each Treasury and by the original Drafts or Orders.

353. II.—The Disbursing Officer should debit himself in his Monthly Account Current or Pay List with the amount that he has *drawn* upon the several Civil Treasuries, and he should transmit a list of all the Drafts or Orders drawn by him on the form given in Appendix No. 20.

354. The course to be adopted in order to record these transactions in the Books of the Accountant General may be as follows:—

355. I.—The Disbursing Officer will be debited, in the principal Books, with the amount stated by him as having been *drawn* during the month. The aggregate amount *drawn* by Disbursing Officers will be passed to their debit and to the credit of an Account to be opened in the principal Ledger, to be entitled "Advances from Civil Treasuries."

356. II.—The monthly Lists forwarded by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies or Provinces will be examined by the Accountant General, Military Department, so far as Bengal is concerned, with the original Orders, Drafts, &c., forwarded in support of the charge. To facilitate this operation, a Register, as per form Appendix No. 21, should be kept, showing the amount that has been drawn from each Civil Treasury.

357. III.—The differences between the amount drawn by Disbursing Officers and that paid by the Civil Treasuries should be explained in detail monthly. A copy of this explanation, which should show all Drafts or outstanding Orders, should be rendered to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of each Presidency or Province. (See Appendix No. 23.)

358. IV.—In concluding this subject, we would suggest that there should be established, under the immediate direction and control of the principal Book-keeper, a section of the Accountant General's Office specially charged with the duty of regulating and adjusting the entire transactions relating to cash advances from the several Treasuries.

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II.—REGISTER OF CLAIMS, NO. 2.—*Orders on Mofussil Treasuries.*

Appendix No. 13.

362. In this Book would be recorded all claims, after they have been examined, which are made wholly payable by orders signed by the Accountant General on Mofussil Treasuries. This is also a branch of the business hitherto conducted by the Presidency Paymaster. The course to be followed in regard to the final record is similar to that suggested in regard to Register No. 1. The account to be opened in the Ledger, instead of being styled "Orders Payable," should be denominated "Advances from Civil Treasuries." It must be distinctly understood that these Orders have no connexion with the Drafts or Orders drawn by Disbursing Officers on the Treasuries in question. The Treasury Officers need, however, send to the Civil Department but one general list for all Drafts or Orders discharged during the month. The due appropriation of these Orders to the debit of the Accounts concerned would be conducted in the office of the Accountant General.

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X.—REGISTER FOR THE RECORD AND ADJUSTMENT OF ADVANCES FROM CIVIL TREASURIES.

Appendix No. 24.

375. In this Book will be recorded the particulars of every Draft drawn or order issued by the several Disbursing Officers upon the Civil Treasuries. The orders will be carefully compared with the Returns furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and the transactions should be adjusted monthly on the Adjustment Sheet prepared for that purpose.

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408. We would again direct particular attention to the importance of adjusting every separate Account now standing unclosed in the "Deposit" and "Advances Repayable" Ledger. The Military Accountant should be directed to report the total number of unsettled Accounts; and a Monthly Return should then be forwarded by that officer to the Accountant General, showing the number of these Accounts which have been adjusted month by month.

409. The adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military Services is another subject that should demand the immediate and earnest attention of the Military Accountants of the three Presidencies. No time should be lost in obtaining a complete explanation in regard to every item of difference that may exist between the Military and Civil Books, and the Accounts should be adjusted to the latest date.

410. We regret that we have not had an opportunity of personally inspecting the Books and Accounts kept in the Military Account offices of Madras and Bombay. It would appear that, so far as relates to the adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries, there is very reason to apprehend that the Books are in an unsatisfactory state. This, however, cannot be fully ascertained, unless they are subjected to a searching investigation by an officer totally unconnected with the Department. This, so soon as an opportunity should arise, we would suggest, should be done.

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CONCLUSION.

417. We will now proceed to summarise the principal recommendations contained in this Report.

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Disbursing Officers should render Monthly Statements of the Drafts or Orders drawn by them on the Civil Treasuries; and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Generals of the several Presidencies or Provinces should send corresponding Statements to the Accountant General, Military Department, in Bengal, and to the Controllers at Madras and Bombay, respectively.

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The greatest importance should be attached to a prompt and careful adjustment of the advances from Civil Treasuries on account of Military Services. A separate section of the Book-keeper's branch of the Office should be established with the view of making these adjustments.

APPENDIX A (II.)

Extracts from the Review (No. 1367 A., dated 29th February 1868) of the Commission's Report by Colonel Arthur Broome, *Controller General of Military Expenditure.*

20. The main object to which all the changes of system introduced by the English Commissioners have converged, is the *timely* rendering of the accounts in a classified and intelligible form; and as these are required to be based on deliberately audited transactions, there is, presumedly, imparted to them a reliability which was wanting in the former system. This quality of reliability, however, does not pervade all the transactions exhibited, but only extends to the *classified charges*, as set forth therein, they being merely that portion of the entire charges which on investigation, has been found unobjectionable.

21. On the most favourable of the present system, it cannot be said either to give the charges under the prescribed classified heads *complete* for the year, or to ensure accuracy of description or certainty in respect of amounts in the *accounts* of the transactions of the year. This remark may need further explanation. One of the fundamental principles of the present system of accounts is, that the *Annual Receipts* exhibited shall be the sums which come in course of receipt during the year, and that the *Annual Expenditure*, that is, the charges falling against the budget grants, shall be the sums which come in course of payment during the year. But, in order to expedite the compilation of the monthly accounts, two courses are adopted—

1st.—When disbursing officers are unable to produce complete vouchers for services involving cash disbursements,—for instance, monies advanced to commissariat agents for purchases, &c.,—they are permitted to charge such disbursements to the head "Advances Recoverable," subject to future adjustment.

2nd.—When vouchers for services said to have been completed are found by the Auditors to be insufficient, the amount is disallowed, and deducted from the disbursements taken credit for by the executive officer; and this sum also passes under the head "Advances Recoverable." The *classified charges*, therefore, are exclusive of these transactions, and, to that extent, incomplete. As, however, these unaudited or unauthorised disbursements under the head "Advances Recoverable" (to be afterwards adjusted) are, necessarily, admitted, in the accounts of the year, as a set-off against the cash receipts from the civil treasuries, &c., they form the *uncertain* element adverted to in the preceding paragraph.

22. By this arrangement, it will be perceived that there is a certain sum disbursed within the year, that is neither a charge against the budget, nor a balance, not being practically treated as an asset of the Government. The effect of this arrangement on the classified and recorded charges of a year, may be favourable or unfavourable. If the previous year had closed with a larger sum, under the head "Advances Recoverable," and the following year with a smaller sum, the difference, which must, necessarily, have been adjusted in the interim, will tend to swell the classified charges of that particular year, and *vice versâ*. At the close of the last official year, the amount standing to credit and debit of this head in the three Presidencies was Cr. 4 51,85 312; Dr. 4,42,25,750; total 9,59 562, indicating that the legitimate charges of the year were increased by a sum of Rs. 9 59,562, appertaining properly to the charges of previous years. In this instance, the percentage of increase in small, being only ·06 per cent. of the aggregate amount of charges; but, with any relaxation of audit, or during extensive field operations, the results might probably be inconvenient. It may be as well to observe, also, that the amount disbursed in March last, and exhibited under this head at the date of the closing of the accounts of the year 1866-67, was Rs. 46,34,416 in the three Presidencies, indicating that expenditure to this extent had remained unpassed and unclassified, but which will appear as classified charges in the succeeding year's accounts.

23. Without the slightest desire to revive previous objections, or to criticise the present system in any carping spirit, the undersigned feels bound to point out that the new head of "Advances Recoverable" is, in reality, the much abused "Inefficient Balance" under a new name, with the same inconvenience, and with no actual diminution of amount.

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25. A perfect system is not to be hoped for; and, in noticing these drawbacks or defects, the undersigned has no desire to suggest any change or modification in that so recently adopted. The defects referred to, being inherent, could only be removed by a complete reor-

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ganisation; and, of late, the changes have been so many, and their effects so unsettling and embarassing, that any further measures of the kind are greatly to be deprecated. Moreover, the present system has been introduced under special advantages. A prominence was given to the question which no previous discussion of plans of accounting was ever fortunate enough to secure; and this has been attended with energy of action, and no little expenditure of money and labour. The disruption of former modes of procedure has been radical; establishments have been re-formed and re-constituted; printed forms reducing the duties to a definite and regular routine, and prepared at considerable cost, have been prescribed; and all offices of military account have been, or are being, arranged in adaptation to the system. It is very desirable, therefore, that it should be regarded as one of a permanent nature. But, while the undersigned conceives it his duty to make this recommendation in the interests of Government, and zealously to act on it, he believes it to be no less his duty to indicate the obvious but inseparable defects of the system. It has struck him that, in its arrangements, despatch has been considered of more importance than accuracy, and that a rigid check has been subordinated to the advantages anticipated from a combination of duties, or as it is termed, "a systematic allotment of work"; and, further, that, being a draft of the War Office system the difference between the character and qualifications of the subordinate agency available in India and England has not been sufficiently considered in the changes made.

26. The fact, however, of being alive to the defects is, next to their removal, the best means of obviating evil results, and by care and constant watchfulness, the greater evil * may be guarded against, and the lesser one mitigated.

* NOTE.—By "the greater evil" Colonel Broome here means the evil described in paragraphs 20 to 23 above.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE BRADLAUGH OATH.

In the House of Commons on the 21st June, Mr. Bright took a prominent part in the Bradlaugh debate. In the course of his speech he said:—I am entitled to feel and believe and say that Mr. Bradlaugh has not had what I should call that favourable and generous justice which the House of Commons is in the habit of according to its members. I come to the question of precedent. There is nothing in the shape of a precedent to justify the course which you propose to take. There has never been anything of an inquistion before when a member has offered to take the oath at this table. There has been no member for Portsmouth in past years courageous enough and no great party in the House willing to permit that questions of this nature should be raised when any member came up to make the oath of allegiance. There were no precedents in any courts of law any more than there are in Parliament. I should like to ask your attention to one precedent—the course taken in 1833 with regard to Mr. Pease. I do not say that the precedent is in all things perfectly applicable, but I quote it for the purpose of bringing before the House at least two opinions which were expressed during that debate. The House will recollect that Mr. Pease objected to two things. He objected to take the oath and he objected to take in the affirmation the words of the oath. He would not swear. He had that curious notion that some people have that the New Testament is against swearing at all. He had at the same time an objection to make an affirmation that he would defend the Crown by force of arms, and the House of Commons unanimously agreed that he should be allowed to take the affirmation instead of the oath, and that the words of the oath to which he objected should be omitted from the affirmation; and in that way he made an affirmation which has formed a basis of the proceedings of this House with regard to members of his sect and mine from that time to this. Now, I should like to read one passage from the opinion of Mr. Wynne, who in that day was considered the very highest authority on all questions of order in the House of Commons. It was on that account, no doubt, that he was asked to move the resolution by which Mr. Pease was admitted to a seat in this House. He says, "If the case was less clear than it really was, he was of opinion that in deciding upon it it would be the duty of the House to lean to the side of the claimant, and in conformity with those Acts of Parliament under which the affirmation of Quakers was in all courts and upon all occasions, in criminal as well as in civil cases, held to be sufficient, to determine that it was also sufficient here." Now, I would ask the House to act upon the liberal and generous principles which Mr. Wynne recommended to the House. In courts outside the walls of Parliament established for the administration of justice, Mr. Bradlaugh would have the right to affirm. Sir William Horne, the Attorney-General of that day, told the House that "originally by the common law of the land every person duly elected was entitled to take his seat in the House without any oaths whatever." It is something to know what the common law of the land is, and to know that the common law of the land is to favour of freedom. Sir William Horne goes back to the Act of the 5th of Elizabeth, before which no oaths were required to be taken by members of Parliament, and then he says it that statute and other statutes were infringements on the common law of the land they must be strictly and legally construed, whereas a remedial measure restoring the common law right was to be liberally construed. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to the House— perhaps I ought to appeal to hon. gentleman opposite; perhaps they are not so full of passion as not to be able to appreciate an argument drawn from authority like this. If I cannot appeal to them, at least I may appeal to hon. gentleman on this side—(hear, hear)—and ask them whether they will not accept the opinion of this legal and most eminent member of the Conservative party. ("Whig, Whig.") I know I was always on the Liberal part, and I always saw Mr. Wynne opposite, and have I not ground to ask that the opinions of Mr. Wynne on matters to this kind should be respected. I am not going to argue the question as it has been argued by the Attorney-General, and I will admit, if you like, that there is a doubt. Mr. Wynne said, if there is a doubt, you ought to lean to the side of the claimant; and Sir W. Horne said the common law of the land is in favour of freedom, and that these remedial laws ought to be construed in a liberal spirit. If you admit that I think that the course taken in regard to this question shows we have not made much progress during fifty years in regard to a matter of this kind. In the year 1833 the Houses of Parliament had come fresh from the country, fresh also from new constituencies. From that time to this there has been a gradual relaxation, but it is proposed now to establish a new test. It is a test of theism. (No, no.) Surely the right hon. gentleman who says "No" must have forgotten everything that took place in Committee, and cannot be conscious of his own principles and his own intention? Surely the object of this motion is to establish a test of theism? ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") What were the words at the end of the oath, "On the true faith of a Christian," to which the Jews could not subscribe? That was a test of Christianity to which the Jews could not subscribe, and they were for many years kept out of this House. Now it is proposed by the hon. member for Portsmouth—it was not proposed from this bench (the front Opposition bench), because this bench appears to have abdicated its functions entirely—(Ministerial cheers)—and has shown, I will not say abject, but remarkable, submission to gentlemen who sit in the lower part of the House. (Hear, hear.) I say that you are about to establish a new test of theism, and to do another thing which it appears to me will be intolerable to the House. You are going to establish two orders of members in the House of Commons. We are not all to be equal in the future. I may come to the table and affirm, and nobody dare ask me any question about my religion, whether Christian, atheistic, or theistic. But if a member comes to the table, and you have certain doubts in regard to him, the member for Portsmouth can get up and put to him a question. ("No, no.") Yes, he can. ("No, no.") I am glad to see that hon. members opposite are afraid to face the result. (No, no.) I say you are about to establish two orders of members in this House: one, consisting of a small minority, can come up and no man can ask him a question; the other, a large majority, can come here, and any member who wishes to distinguish himself—(loud Ministerial cheers)—can rise in his place—(No, no)—and protest against another hon. member taking the oath. (No, no.) I put it to the hon member for Portsmouth—What would he do in the case of a Comtist or a Positivist? If one of them came into this House, no doubt it will be open, if the House proceeds in its present course, to the member for Portsmouth to pursue the line he has already adopted, and to call in question some men for whom I have the utmost respect in regard to everything, but their opinion on religion, which I deplore, and in connection with which I can only commiserate them, for I know that many people have a much greater power of belief than others, and I am not one of those—having often myself passed through many doubts—to condemn those who are not able to adopt the views that I myself adopt. (Cheers.) Only one word more. There are members of this House of different parties, but all I trust of a religion that inculcates charity, forbearance, justice, and even generosity. There are those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church. I need not remind them of what they and their ancestors have gone through in Ireland—(hear, hear)—for the last 300 years or more, and for how long they were kept out of this House by the very same class of arguments as have been used to-night. The hon. and learned member for Surrey tells us that for some time past there have been gradual relaxations. No doubt; but did he ever sit among those who promoted those relaxations? (Laughter.) I have been here for thirty-seven years, and have heard these questions discussed over and over again; but I never found that the time had come when the party opposite were willing to make those relaxations; they submitted, not to argument, not to sentiments of generosity or of justice; they submitted only to the majority which sat on this side. (Ministerial cheers.) Then there are the Nonconformists. I am told there are some Nonconformists even—I think it is a mistake or a slander—who have some grave doubts as to which way they should vote on this occasion. It is occasions like this that try men and try principles. (Cheers and counter cheers.) Do you suppose that in past time the Founder of Christianity required an oath in this House to defend the religion which He founded? Do you suppose that the Supreme Ruler of Worlds can be interested in the fact that one man comes to the table and takes His name it may be often in vain—(loud cries of "No" and "Hear")—and another is permitted to make an affirmation earnestly and honestly—(oh!)—in which His name is not included? One thing is essential for the House of Commons, which is to maintain the great principles of freedom—freedom of political action and freedom of conscience. (Hear, hear.) The electors of Northampton have returned two members to Parliament. You admit one and exclude the other. All the constituencies of the kingdom will consider this case as their own. (Cheers and counter cheers.) You have heard the hon. member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) state that among his constituents there are but few who can be supposed in the least to sympathise with many of the opinions of Mr. Bradlaugh. (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen who know nothing about it laugh at that. I think it possible that, finding Mr. Bradlaugh in his political opinions was in sympathy with them, they so little liked the political opinions of gentlemen opposite—(laughter)—that they preferred Mr. Bradlaugh and his political opinions rather than some opposing candidate whose opinions might have been entirely orthodox. Throughout the great boroughs you will find the working classes taking part, not with the House of Commons in excluding Mr. Bradlaugh, but with those who wish him to be permitted to make affirmation. The working people don't care any more for the dogmas of Christianity to a large extent than the upper classes care for the practice of that religion. (Laughter, cheers, and cries of "Oh!") I wish from my heart that it were otherwise; but of this I am certain that the course which it is proposed to take in dealing out this rigid measure to a gentleman honestly, openly, fairly, legally, elected by a great constituency will be productive of great evils, may bring the House into continual conflict with at least one constituency, and ultimately to humiliation like that which the House was subjected to in another case 100 years ago. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen will, I daresay, represent to themselves and others that they are the defenders of religion, of orthodoxy, of decency, and I know not what. I am here as a defender of what I believe to be the principles of our Constitution—the freedom of constituences to elect; the freedom of the elected to sit in Parliament. The freedom that we have has been hardly won. I do not believe that this House, fresh from those constituencies, knowing by what slow steps we have reached the point to which we have now attained, will, on the recommendation of the member for Portsmouth, turn back and deny the principles that have been so dear to them. (Cheers.)

WHY THE RUSSIANS DID NOT ENTER CONSTANTINOPLE.

The inspired history of the late war by a writer who accompanied the Grand Duke Nicholas through the whole of the campaign in Bulgaria, and who professes to be in the confidence of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is concluded in the current number of *La Nouvelle Revue*. Its concluding pages decide a controversy which has raged somewhat fiercely in this country—the cause of the non-entry of the Russians into Constantinople.

When the Russian army crossed the Balkans and began its southward march to the sea, the telegraphic communication with Russia through Bulgaria and Roumania was so often interrupted that communication between the Russian Government and the Russian army was carried on at first through Trieste, and afterwards through Constantinople. As the famous telegram of Sir Henry Layard via Bombay led to the great erruption of Jingoism which so nearly involved England in hostilities, so the despatch of a Russian telegram via Constantinople averted the occupation of the Turkish capital, which migh have been the signal for a European war. It was no part of the plan of campaign drawn up after the taking of Plevna that the Russians should occupy Constantinople. On the contrary, the Grand Duke told Namyk Pasha at Kesanlik that "Russia had no desire whatever to drive the Turks from Constantinople; on the contrary, she preferred them to be there rather than any other nation," and when the news of the capture of Adrianople arrived he was exceedingly disquieted, lest the too great success of the Russian arms should produce complications jeopardizing all that had been gained. The occupation of Gallipoli had been positively forbidden by the Czar out of deference to English susceptibilities; and unless Gallipoli was made safe the Russian staff regarded the advance on Constantinople as impossible. So far, therefore, from obeying the instructions which he had received from home to prolong negotiations and to conceal as long as possible the communication of the terms of peace to the Turks, the Grand Duke brought all the pressure he could to bear upon the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to induce them to accept the terms of peace, which he laid before them without delay. "I have promised Reouf Pasha," said the Grand Duke bluntly, "to make known to the Turkish plenipotentiaries the conditions of peace, and I will keep my word. I should be ashamed in circumstances so sad to have recourse to the petty tricks of diplomacy to strip the Turks of the last fragment of territory." During the negotiations he was very jealous of interference from St. Petersburg. To the suggestions of M. Nelidoff, he once replied, "I take all the responsibility upon myself. Don't trouble yourself about the exigencies of Gortschakoff. Ignatieff and he would like nothing better than to put a spoke in our wheels, because they can never forgive us for elaborating the conditions of peace at Bogot without consulting them." Nevertheless, in spite of the pressure of the Grand Duke on the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, they refused to accept the preliminaries of peace. He therefore determined to advance to Adrianople taking the Plenipotentiaries with him. If the Russian army continued to march with such rapidity, it was evident that it would soon find itself *malgre elle* before Constantinople. At headquarters they resigned themselves to this as inevitable in spite of the menacing eventualities to which it might lead. While undertaking this advance, the Grand Duke telegraphed to St. Petersburgh demanding precise instructions as to the line of conduct he should follow if the English fleet entered the Bosphorus or landed troops at Constantinople. Should he seize upon Gallipoli to prevent the entry of the English, or occupy Constantinople if grave disorders happened to breeak out? For his own part, the Grand Duke expressed the opinion that in the position in which things stood, it would be best to profit by the refusal of the Turks to accept the conditions of peace, and to push the war on to the end, that is to say, to occupy Gallipoli, the possession of which would be a pledge in the hands of Russia, and to enter Constantinople to put an end to Turkish domination in Europe. This important telegram was despatched on the 22nd of January. On the 23d, at seven o'clock P.M., the English Admiralty telegraphed to Admiral Hornby to force his way through the Dardanelles and to take the fleet to Constantinople. On the 24th the Russian Emperor telegraphed to the Grand Duke to approach Constantinople, but not to enter it, unless in case of grave disorders, the Turks themselves solicited his intervention. Gallipoli was not to be occupied in any case. This telegram was delayed in transmission. It was sent off on the 24th, it did not arrive till the 29th. At 7-25 P.M. on the evening of the 24th the English Admiralty telegraphed to Admiral Hornby annulling their former orders and recalling him to Besika Bay. The Russian headquarters, owing to the delay in telegraphic communications, remained seven days without instructions. On the 22nd the Russian Government telegraphed that if in three days, or on the 25th, the preliminaries of peace were not accepted, the march on Constantinople should begin. The telegram was not received till the 27th. Almost immediately after it was received the Turkish Plenipotentiaries announced they had instructions to accept whatever conditions were demanded, and the armistice was signed on the 31st. Its conditions were made more onerous than those offered at Kesanlik. All the Bulgarian fortresses except Schumla and Varna were to be evacuated; at first the Russians had only asked for the evacuation of Rutschuk and Silistria. On the 1st of February, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the Russian troops began to take up their prescribed positions at Tchalaldja and elsewhere, and Sávet Pasha began to negotiate the treaty of peace. Four days later, on the 5th of February, Sir Henry Layard despatched his famous Bombay telegram which threw the House of Commons into a panic, and carried the six millions vote. On the 8th of February the English fleet was a second time ordered to Constantinople. On the 13th of February a despatch from the Emperor, which was sent off some days before, modified his previous instructions about Constantinople, and gave the Grand Duke full liberty to act according to his own judgment and the circumstances of the moment, *sans plus s'inquiete de l'Angleterre*. After the British fleet was ordered to force its way to Constantinople, the Emperor telegraphed in cipher, via Constantinople, to be Grand Duke Nicholas, ordering him to occupy Constantinople immediately. The text of the telegram is given as follows:—"Vu l'entree des Anglais dans le Bosphore, d'occuper immediatement Constantinople, sans pourtant s'emparer de Gallipoli," &c. The Turks, who had mastered the Russian cipher, detained the telegram at Constantinople. Meanwhile the Grand Duke, seeing the arrival of the English fleet at Prince's Islands on February 15, telegraphed anxiously to St. Petersburg asking what he must do in case the English, already at the mouth of the Bosphorus, were to try to enter it. The next day he received a reply from the Emperor as follows:—"I understand neither your questions nor your hesitation, for I have already sent you detailed instructions for your conduct in case the English should enter the Bosphorus." Consternation reigned at headquarters on receiving this enigmatic telegram. That telegram referred to by the Emperor was still in the hands of the Turks at Constantinople, who were deciphering it for their own information and for that of the English Ambassador. The Grand Duke, at a loss what to do, made preparations for a forced march to Constantinople to bar the entrance to the Bosphorus. The moment the English had threatened to force the Dardanelles the Grand Duke had proposed to Safvet Pasha to occupy Constantinople with the authorization of the Porte, to place the Russian batteries side with the Turkish batteries, and to oppose the entry of the fleet with the combined efforts of the two Powers. Safvet Pasha expressed himself favourably to the proposal and promised to press it upon the Divan. Nothing came of it, however, and the Grand Duke remained at Adrianople, wondering what the Eperor had ordered him to do. At last, after a delay of three or four days, the missing telegram came to hand. It only increased the perplexity of the Russian commander. Was the English fleet supposed to have entered the Bosphorus while it remained at Prince's Islands? If it had actually entered the Bosphorus the order to occupy Constantinople would have been given at once and executed without delay. But the fleet was an hour's sail from the Bosphorus. While the Grand Duke was anxiously weighing the question in his mind, a telegram arrived from Constantinople announcing the retirement of the English fleet from Prince's Islands to Ismid. The cause of this backward movement, it will be remembered, was much discussed at the time in this country. Lord Derby stated that it was ordered in consequence of communications from Sir Henry Layard. The writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* explains the reason for that communication. The Turkish authorities showed the Emperor's telegram to Sir Henry Layard, and begged him to save Constantinople from a Russian occupation. In compliance with their request, the Ambassador removed the fleet to Ismid. The danger being past, the Turks sent on the Emperor's telegram to the Grand Duke, and let him know immediately afterwards that the fleet had retired from the Bosphorus. The Grand Duke, in considerable perplexity, determined upon taking a middle course. He would neither attack Constantinople nor Gallipoli; but he would at least take sureties against any new English enterprises, to which he had good reason to suspect that the Turks were parties. On the 21st of February he informed Safvet Pasha of his resolution to advance to San Stefano, at the gates of Constantinople, and on the 24th of February the movement was carried into effect. Thus, concludes this well-informed writer, "the partial rupture of the armistice, having as its consequences a change in the delimitation of the two armies and the arrival of the Russians at the gates of Constantinople, was solely provoked by the entry of the English fleet into the Sea of Marmora and the equivocal attitude of the Porte in relation to that event." It was thus the retreat and not the advance of the British fleet which saved Constantinople from Russian occupation, and the only result of the alarmist outcry in England was to bring the Russians thirty miles nearer Constantinople than they would have advanced if the six millions never had been voted and the fleet had remained at Besika Bay.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VEGETABLE IVORY.

As a substitute for ivory, in the manufacture of certain small articles, such as buttons, rings, umbrella handles, &c., where hardness is not so much a desideratum as a fine white colour, the use of the so-called "vegetable ivory" is largely increasing, and the trade in the nuts producing the material is becoming very extensive. The vegetable ivory nut is the produce of a species of palm which is met with in a wild state in South America and Africa. When imported into Europe the nut somewhat resembles a Brazil nut, only it is circular in shape, instead of triangular; and they are about the size of a large walnut or small orange. Inside the hard shell is the hard white "kernel," resembling ivory in appearance. This solid matter, being softer than ivory, and easily carved, or turned in the lathe, and being easily dyed, and less brittle than bone, is largely employed in the manufacture of buttons and similar articles. When exposed for a length of time to the air it assumes the granular appearance and the rich yellow, or rather creamy, tint of old ivory. This hard "kernel" is, in its natural formation, of the same nature as the kernel of the cocoa-nut. The unripe fruit consists of a green shell, containing a watery fluid, which, as the nut matures, gradually thickens till it becomes a pulpy mass, and eventually hardens into solid matter. The water, though bitter to the taste, is wholesome, and often renders invaluable service to travellers who cannot otherwise obtain water to drink. It becomes sweeter as it thickens, and in South America the pulpy mass is mixed with sugar and water and largely consumed as a favourite beverage. The tree on which the fruit grows is unlike an ordinary palm, having little or no stem, and drooping downwards, especially when the weak branches are overweighted by the six or seven bunches of nuts—each bunch containing six or seven seeds enclosed in their thick and heavy shells and outer sheath, and weighing altogether from 20 to 24 lbs. Birmingham alone often uses as much as a ton weight in a day of these nuts, and the annual import into this country amounts to a value of at least £100,000, while equally large quantities are used in France and in other parts of the Continent.—*Public Opinion.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dysphœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

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